politicians had taught the doctrines of nullifica-

AGENTS

well in the South. The people appear to underplaced, and to be willing to meet its requisitions wous policy of the Government toward them is way and holding out to them the right hand of they accept the terms and extend their hands. ilties, of course, are not yet at an end, gury of the complete success of the plan of men are everywhere laboring to bring about so

Alabama has, through her Convention, abolished alavery, killed secession, ignored any United States, and will submit the amendments in her organic law to the people for their cratic, if you prefer the term-and looks like

Kesstucky a wake? the repeal of the secession octed to declare it null and void, the conversion would be too sudden to appear reasonable-and of freedmen, together with the adoption of a policy of the Administration and providing for election of the proper State officers and rep-

What a change all these indicate in South Carolina in four years! Think of the abolition of slavery by a Convention of that State elecby the poople! Is there any romance in all bia. South Carolina politicians plotted for thirty care to get the State out of the Union in order d that henceforth and forever she remains in and wasted so much good paper and ink! Our wring eleter went off with a high head and a armi like one that has awakened from a time that this could have been affirmed of her

From Mississippi we get the intelligence that Gov. Sharkey has accepted the proposition of of that State according to the laws governing proclically with the rights of free persons. proof of continued treason and dislovalty? ome of them-rather curious people, and often rom this late action of the Musissippi Provi-Governor. We hope they won't be too

were upon his Excellency.

We shall soon hear from North Carolina results equally satisfactory with thos k cyrywhere goes bravely on. There spirits, gurrillas, and thieves who will do what mischlef they can, but the people have a sub. redations and they will erelong effectually do it The magnanimous and hum me policy of the we repeat, is bearing grateful and hoppy fast, and challenges the respect, support,

and admiration of the American people.

th all the radicals would imitate its

ance is to be the rule in Fast Tennessee so fond of idleness and "comfort," that they intrust their tender and impressible infants alevery prospect of peace or unity in merry. We pray the Union men of East most exclusively to the care of idle, ignorant, sees to adopt a different policy. Let the pall Coblivion cover the past. If old sores are o he reopened and old scores raked up therwill be no end to them.

In a releas to Alexander H. Stevens the Salem Gathanys: "We are inclined to express the bella tast the people generally would be please to by him receive the elemency of the coverment" When Gen. Sherman arrived at Atlana head a messenger—Mr. King, an intelligent edloyal Georgian now in Boston—20 Mr. Sava, inviting him to visit Atlants. Mr. King permed his mission, and Mr. Stevens expressed meetle actions to meet the General is ne to see the commander of the Fed-

e shall be much obliged to the Post W are orposed on Pre-

POFCATIONAL. PARENT AND TEACHER-NO. 1.

The relations of parents to the school are so sanifold and so important in their bearing that this subject topically than to confine ourselves to the few and insufficient questions of "In quirer" in "School Problems." Nature has asigned to parents the difficult task of educating their children so as to fit them for the vari s duties of self-preservation, of the preservation of the family and of the State. Upon arents devolves the weighty responsibility of nging up their children so as to enable then to use all their physical, mental, and moral ent struccies with the vicisistades of life in heir efforts to secure happiness for themselves and for others; in short, so as to enable them to be ome kanny and useful men and soomen. Upor is duty is based the natural law of marriage, quiring father and mother to remain husband and wife until their children are able to take breaks now and theu. A disregard or neglect of this duty of education will always subject he offspring to misery and vice in direct pro portion to this disregard and neglect. Hence even the duty of reproduction is subordinate to the child will thank parents for a life which. on account of neglect of education, is dedicated to misery and vice. And, since from miserable and vicious men and women, it becomes perhaps a legitimate (though some what impracticable and unnatural) question of political economy whether persons that neither can nor will educate their children should be allowed to have them, or whether the State hould not assume the eutire education of the children of such parents as soon as they can

which all children receive a rational and thorough general education under the parental roof, and in which only higher and technical institutions of education exist. Unfortunately, how, ever, the present condition of society does not admit the realization of this Utopiau state of affairs. So much time is reeded to procure the tively few percuts have enough left to undertake the entire general education of their chileither incompetent to attend to this difficult duty, or they are so spoiled and degenerate that they prefer to kill their time with foolish and ensual pleasures and enjoyments. These facts have rendered it pecessary to establish schools. which are intended to do for the children what | regulate it with no preparation whatever? the parents neglect to do. Schools, therefore, partly take the place of the parental home, and to teachers a portion of the most important and

most sacred duties of parents is assigned. We must, however, guard against the error of supposing that the teacher can ever be fully or even approximately a substitute for the parent. No teacher is capable of that deep and abiding, uncelfish interest in the child's welfare, an interest which has its root in that nnaccount peculiar to the mother-and also to the father who has not been too roughly handled by the we expect a child to feel toward a teacher that instinctive love and reverence which draw it to a dutiful parent. Neither, then, is the teacher, wherever we deal with such parents, so easily impressed by the child as the parent is; nor is the child so readily impressed by the teacher as it is by the parent. Hence it happens that, as a general thing, we discover in the moral individuality of the child more of the parents than of the teacher, even in after life, when time and bitter experience have had ample opportunity to wipe out or modify early impressions, and that, in all practical systems of education for E. H. Graut, the State Geologist of Virginia, the school, this fact is tacitly or openly achas recently been making exploratious into its knowledged, that the teacher's activity is di-rected more to the custure of the intellec-has found mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, tual powers and to the acquisition of knowledge on the part of the pupil, and that his labors upon the moral individuality of the child are directed to the maintenance and refining of what home has developed, more even this more casually than otherwise, and more by example and general discipline than then, that, in spite of the schools, a great portion of the child's education is well-nigh exclusively in the hands of the parents. And we are ease in asserting that this portion is the

we must take things as they are, not as they

opon moral and religious truth, be at least im-

han to preserve and refine the moral individu

ality of the child upon the broadest and most

tion that exists between the various faculties of

mar; if we observe how healthy and vigorous

ad vigorous physical condition, and how the

mental and moral action depend upon health

well-being of the physical man is enhanced by

the proper use of our mental and moral now

productive of happines is all mental perfection

without adequate moral development, and

sense unguided by intelligence-we caunot fall

to appreciate the latimate relation that exists

etween the efforts of the teacher and those of the parent and the necessity of intelligent co-

geration in these two most powerful agents in

The important question enters here—how soon

shall the child be sent to school? How soon

shall the parents cease to be the only educator

of the child, and begin to share their responsi-

bilities with a stranger—the teacher? Not un-til the child's body is sufficiently strong to en-

dure without injury the confluing work of the

viduality is sufficiently developed and fixed to

encounter without material detriment the mul-

titudinous influences that must surround it in a

school Experience points to seven years as the

average age . which children may be allowed

to enter school wittens. tanger, and pedagogues

majet that, even with children entersity at val

are, teachers should be exceedingly careful

life as gradual and easy as possible for fear of

it into a mere reading, writing, and cyphering

machine. There are, of course, many circum

mendation. Thus, children whose parents ar

and unscrupulous nurses, cannot be sent to

better, or, at least, a less luinrious, influence

than the nurse. For such children we would

ermestly recommend the establishment of in

er stands really in loco parentis. Again, children

whose parents are so poor or so ignorant tha

they have either not time or no ability to take

proper care of their infants, or so vicious that

they will exert only bad influences should be

placed in asylums where houest and competent

mother fail to be Perents however who have

desire, time, and ability to fulfill the duties

which they owe to their infants (and fortun-to

y the creat majority of American parents be

children unnece tilly of one bour of home in

authropiets could be to them what father and

fant schools (kindergartens), in which the teach

school too soon, sluce the school will exert a

stances that may modify this general recom-

estroying the child's individuality and crushing

iberal moral basis.

If we consider, in addition, the close con-

by regular precept and exercise. It is obvious, perpetually about "State rights" and the nigmost important, for upon the right development of man's moral nature depends the right use of all his faculties. "But," we hear many ridiculed and langued at them! exclaim, "this is false; the true teacher should pay at least as much attention to the development and culture of the child's moral nature as to the intellectual nature." To these we answer: If we would accomplish practical results,

gration and competition of free labor, of mann factures, and a general system of home init would unquestionably, under existing social dustry than she has ever been or ever could have been under the old regime. circumstauces, with so many conflicting views practicable, to do anything more in schools ard the Germans, Swiss, and French and other graud, universal awakening, the waste places of the South will blossom and bloom in peren-

rial verdure and beanty. The horrors of war will be forgetten, and time, the great healer, will make all things new and glorious. We had a call on Saturday from General M. J. Thompson, who is domicillated in New

with the least possible delay. The only object

BEOTHER MASONS. ated. 'o our worthy friend and be

BY BURCHAM. Sejourning here a day: We'll coou throw off this mortal form

It will return to clay.

Our souls will soar in unity If we in faith and wisdom walk,

That leads are enward to was Where we shall turn to mold: Receive our Master's care.

How many from our earthly lodge Cement their faith with love,

Come, Brother; act a noble part;

e care ful that no pricking thorn You in the pathway strew Our m xime we must e'er ober:

seven years. To send such children to school

cooner will often result in comparative injury; to keep them at home until that age will seldom be a loss. Let the father or mother who would send

little one at an earlier age, visit one of our primary school rooms and look at the victims of a false and misconceived system of education, packed into a few hundred cubic yards of cheerless space, ruled (that is, scoided, cuffed, or coaxed about) by a woman whose every feature, whose every word and jesture exhibit sourness of temper and disconteut, or by a girl who, still in her teens, has neither the necessary experience and knowledge to appreciate the delicacy of the material intrusted to her care, nor the fixedness of purpose and character to enable her to obey the dictates of that warm and generous philauthropy so essential in a primary teacher; let the parents who would end sooner look at the "pnny, peevish, siekly little creatures" that fill the benches of that primary room; let them observe the vacant. orrowful stare, the weary, loltering step devoid of all clasticity, the pallid, hollow cheeks, the tiny, powerless voice of those other little martyrs that have been "sent too soou;" and if, after that visit, they continue in their determination, let them cease to expatiate npon the affection which they pretend to feel toward their children; let them cease to mournfully accuse fate and providence, if their children die prematurely or grow up to be burdens to themselves and to society; let them cease to claim the welfare of the community I must suffer from their offspring those demonstrations of respect and gratitude, which are the pride of

SEEDS. The development of the common nature, the cultivation of the germs of intelligence, np rightness, benevolence, truth, that belon a while special preparations for the field or the dispense with the maternal breast, in order to shop, for the forum or the desk, for the laud or the sea, are but lucidents .- Horace Mann.

To prepare us for complete living is the fanc tion which education has to discharge, and the | South as to the propriety or constitutionality of highest pedagogical ideal in a state of society in only rational mode of judglug of any educational course is to judge in what degree it dis-Grant that the phenomena of intelligence nform to laws; graut that the evolution of

> rightly guided only by a knowledge of these What is to be expected when one of the most ricate problems (the training of children) is undertakeu by those who have given scarcely a thought to the principles on which its solution

and it follows inevitably that education can be

Is it, then, that the nufolding of a human being in body and mind is so comparatively simple a process that any oue may superintend and

Nature without instruction is blind; instruction without nature is faulty; practice without either of them is imperfect.-Plutarch. The younger any one is the more casily can essence, natural to man, while vice is strange to

Inuishments, children become angry at their parents or at enmity with their teachers.

Luther.

People who indulge their children must bear the sius of the latter, as much as if they had emselves committed them.-Luther. For what else can you expect a child, who who hears curaing sud foul words at home, to learn, except cursing and foul words?-Luther. Everything is learned by example, rule, or practice. Rules should not be set forth before example. Doing can only be learned by doing.

Not one individual can be found who cannot, by labor, be brought to be good for something.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE SOUTH .- Almost every day's developments go to show that to be given to the oath in question. A candihas never been told. There is probably no country in the world richer in this respect. Dr. zine, tin, iron, plumbaga, manganese, coal. slate, potter's porcelain and flue elay, hydraulic cement, fuller's earth, limestone, grindstone, whetstone, emery, marble, gypsum, sait, marl, scapstone, sulphur, graulte, etc., in various di

would have become if, Instead of quarreling ger, her politicians and leading men had turned their attention to making her rich and populoue, if they had imitated the inevitable Yankee in this respect instead of exhausting their strength in the futile and ridiculous business of abusing him, for which, in seturn, he only

The same remarks apply equally well to the other Southern States. A new era has dawned, however, and we expect ere long to see the Seu'h more populons and wealthy nnder the new order of things, under the stimulus of emi-

The Poles are coming, the Scotch are coming, industrious peoples will come, and, under the

Orleans. He says he is astonished at the rapidty of the work of reconciliation that is going on in the South. He had no idea that things would wheel luto line so quick and so soon afer the subsidence of the storm. He says he is going to work, and everybody else that he krows of in the South seems to have a "realizing sense" of the necessity and desirableness of more fighting are those who didn't do any when here was a chance to fight, a very peculiar class of patriots, who should emigrate to Brazil tion that we can see to such an exolus is that Brazil might consider such an infliction upon Ler as a proper casus belli against us.

The square our or upon the road,

Who long has watched our feeble wor From his bright throne "up there."

To tell there is a seat for them In that Grand Lodge above?

Faith, Hope, and Charity, With Justice, Temperance, and Love, Mark out the path for thee. Be watchful and be true;

On unity rely; c have a master here on cart's,

netl the latter have reached the age of TE Evergerens, Lizabethtown, K.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1865

THE ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN REPRESENTA vrs.-As the period for the election of members of Congres in the South approaches, the of the greatest practical moment, and is justly engrossing a large share of public attention. It is perhaps just possible that in certain minds a misappreheusion exists in relation to it. It will be recollected that during the war Congress passed a test oath to be administered to ts members, which oath is in the following I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States; I have never given aid conn-tenance, counsel, or eucouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto.

This oath has not been rescinded, and remains therefore in full force and effect, and will, beyond all question, be rigidly enforced at the pening of the next Congress. The radicals wili make their stand upon it, and hope through its agency to be able to keep the South "out in he cold" until they can force nuiversal suffrage upon her. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. The Southern people can, if they are wise and discreet and cool, checkmate the radicals and defeat them. There can be no doubt that the President and the conservative members of the Cabinet and of Congress desire to have the South represented, by proper meu of ourse, but still represented. But the test oath stands, and it is scarcely within the bounds of probability that it will be repealed prior to the rganization of the next National Legislature. The situation must be met, therefore, as it is. Facts must be accepted as they are, and not as

A, B, or C may wish them. The idea prevails, perhaps, in some onarters that the representatives of the Sonth will be admitted or refused admission in a body. This we think an error. We think the above test oath will be relied npou to keep them out by those who wish to keep them out, and that no man who cannot or will not take the oath will be admitted. All discussion, therefore, in the the oath is at the present time a merc waste of strength. It will have and can have no effect. The test cath exists, and it will be enforced. What, then, is the duty of the Sonthern people u the premises? What is it her interests and intelligence in a child also conforms to laws, the interests of the whole country to do in view of the facts of the case? Manifestly, to the cath. There is no other sensible course eft. Some meu, we regret to see, who are talked of in some of the States unrepresented, work themselves up into a great excitement

about what they call the absurdity and nureaago, under the proclamation of Provisional conableness of the oath, and scout the idea of taking it. They expect, it seems, that it will be repealed at their request and to please them! Simple mer! If the people should unfortunately send any of this kind of men to Congress, they will of course go there and present the work of restoring their proper relations heir credentials, and then they will have the with the Union: pleasure of going home again at their own exnse. Such men are deceiving themselves, and the only possible effect of electing them to Congress will be to cause the districts whence they hail to go unrepresented and, after more than three-quarters of a centur of political contests, resulted in a bloody an exhausting war; and whereas, when a people draw the sword, appealing to the last and high ext iribunal known to man, they should able by its decisions in good faith; and whereas, it is till other and wiser men can be chosen.

of opinion between the different classes of persons who thus style themselves as there is between them and "Democrats." There will be several divisions and subdivisions, we presume, among them, some rallying upon certain lines of policy autagouistic to the President, while others will nnflinchingly ludorse and support him. But there is not the slightest round for believing that a majority can be brought to abolish the test oath at present, and the probability is that no serious attempt will be made to do so until some time along in the session, or perhaps not until the next succeed-

ing session. Doubtless there will be some lati-

tude of opinion as to the proper construction

Congress, it should be recollected, is largely

"Republican;" but there is as much difference

even when the riper years of youth have been one-half of the mineral wealth of the South date in Virginia argues that any one who had cate not only the good sense which the people given a crust of bread to a hungry Confederate soldier cannot take it, to which the Richmond Whig thus replies:

Whig thus replies:

If the simple giving of a crust of bread to a Confederate soldier were a disqualification, then very many of the officers and men of the Federal army would be disqualified, for they very often gave food and shelter to Confederate soldiers, priscuers in their hands. Manifestly the question of motive is to decide this matter. If aid, countenance, connuel, or encorragement of any kind were given to those who were making war npon the United States, because they were making war, and for the purpose of assisting them in such war, then it is clear the oath cannot be taken. But if bread were given to a soldier, not because he was a soldier, but because he was a human being, and was suffering or likely to suffer, the care is, as we conceive, altogether different. Without question, there may have been acts that would imply motive, each, for example, as furnishing arms, an be no other rational interpretation of the

No man who feels that he cannot take the oath onght to be nominated for Congress in any Southern State, and, if any such should be, they should promptly decline such nomination and state their reasons for it. Three gentlemen in Virginia have already done this, to their houor be it spoken. Some, however, who know they are incligible, still persist in running. Upon this point, one of the most distinguished men of the Old Dominion, according to the Lyuchburg Virgiulau, holds the following sen-

results of the war.

for believing that at an early cay he will be get

teruber we flud the following letter from Han.

ble language: It is supprising to me that a man of —'s admitted ability and good sense should be a candidate, and I regard it as absurd, not to say criminal in the people, under existing circumstances to elect such men. A man who feels and knows that he is not eligible ought not, in these times of trial and trouble, to thrust himself before the people; but if he does so, the people ought to have the good sense to rebuke him. It is better to be unrepresented than to add to our precent troubles by making up and presenting such issues. We wish to see car difficulties ended, but we can rever see this if the policy which some men seem disposed to pursue shall be adopted.

The Virginian adde: It is emprising to me that a man of -

The Virginian adds: If we were permitted to give the name of the riter, it would strengthen the position we ave taken more than any words of ours can.
The will only add that he is a statesman and a patriot, and is so regarded by the people of Virglaia. We can only hope that the counsel he now gives—though it pronounces against his own aspirations, in he could have any—will not be disregarded by his countrymeu.

The Southern people hold this question now

in their own hauds, and they can so dispose o t as to strengthen the good intentions of the overument toward them, and hasten the day a due regard to the general tranquillity and the of the complete restoration of their civil affairs | good of the whole country." and bind the whole country together in golden

It may be said that there are no men in the George T. Curtis, accompanied by a letter from outh who can take the oath. But this we do not Mr. Stephens, written in 1860, which has never elieve. On the contrary, we think that such men can be found in every Congressional District in the Southern States, except, possibly, in of extreme peril, when the very thunders of the South Carolina. It would be much better to recent bloody war were heard in the distance: South Carolina. It would be much better to take any honcet man who can sign his name, and who knows enough to say yes or no, who is eligible, than to select the most brilliant man who is not. In the former coutingency the representative will be almost certain to be admitted; in the latter, almost certain to be admitted; in the latter, almost certain to be refused admission.

We trust these considerations will be duly weighed by the Sonthern people, and that a wise course will be taken.

The belief is very generally entertained that negro labor is essential to the cultivation of cotton in our Southern States. This belief, however, is not sustained by the facts in the

however, is not sustained by the facts in the however, is not sustained by the facts in the case, and is predicated chiefly upon observations confined to the large rivers and river towns in the South. An examination of the interfer confined to the large rivers and river towns in the South. An examination of the interior farge and markets in that section would discover this a very large proportion of the cotton crop of the South has been grown annually by white labor. A gentleman who claims to have had the fullest opportunities for learning the facts recently said to the other of the Nashville Dispatch, that, from forty years' observation, his belief is that full ere-half, and probably more, of the cetton grown in this country has been uniformly the product of white labor. If this be true, we need not orthipate any great falling off in the arm of coftou that will be raised in the South hereafter, though the negroes may not prove as effectively they must give way to white man, who will raidly adapt them eves to the convention meets and can act. My apprehension is that Georgia, Alabama, Fibrida, and Massisippi will go, too. If South Carolina South Carol

Some time since a delegation of Sonth Carolinians held an interview with President Johnson with reference to the work of restora-

tion in their State. The President conversed What sort of au adjustment cau afterward be What sort of au adjustment cau afterward be made to restore union or effect reconciliation? I do not know. I am certain, however, that ucthing short of what was indicated in my speech, to which you refer, can. Sound the seceding States be let alone, no force nsed against them, perhaps an amicable understanding and settlement of the matters in controversy might be made at no distant day. But if recort to arms is once had, all prospect of peace and nuion, in my judgment, will be gone forever. I write freely and frankly to you. What I say is intended for yonrself only, and not for the public, in any seuse of the word. When I tell you what I apprehead will be the course of the Georgia Convention, it is only to apprise yon of the real state of things here. freely and frankly with them touching the reults of the war and the duties they were reulred to discharge under the new order of affairs, closing the interview by saying to them: "Go home and tell your people that I have faith in them and in their good intentions and promises, and will do all I can to aid them in the work of restoration." This expression from the President of confidence in the people of South Carolina, given at an early period after his inaugnration, was the key-note to the eutire policy which he has since pursued toward the rebellions States. At the time of its utterauce it was regarded by many as an excess of generous feeling toward a people who, for a whole generation, had been foremost in hostility to the Union, and who had raised the first flag of part of any leading Republicans to-night, on the wrongs of which onr people so justly complain, it would greatly aid us in our patriotic endeavors to save the Constitution and the Union under it. This is my caruest desire. Thanking you again for your letter, and hoping to hear from you again as to the prospect in Massachusetts, I remain, yours truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

GEORGE T. CURTIS, Boston, Mass. revolt against its just authority. In view of this fact, we have eagerly watched the course of South Carolina since the interview referred to above, that we might disceru in what faith her people would resume their true relations to the Government. The people of no other State have cherished a strouger or deeper hatred for the Union than they. South Caro-The Loudon Times of a recent date conlina was indeed the cradle of the rebellion. Her

emus in the severest terms the depredations

rebel war-ship Shenandoah. During the past

programme was arranged in 1860, and from the five months, the Shenandoah, regardless of the rebel batteries in Charleston harbor, iu 1861, fact that our civil war had terminated in the the first gun was fired that lit the flames of the overthrow of the rebellion, has been constantly recent civil war. But that mighty struggle, terminating in the overthrow of the rebellion, has engaged in burning and pinndering American conveyed au enduring lessou of experience and merchantmen in the name of the "Confederate States." Captain Waddell, the commander, wiedom to the people of that State. It has though possessed of full reports of the cessation of the war and the subsidence of the Richmond overturned forever their long-cherished views of State sovereignty, upon which they predicated uullification aud secession, aud now, in of the Coufederacy, on the ground that his inthe history of the bloody strife, the recognize formation is derived exclusively from Federal the complete vindication of the country's na. scurces. This plea, however, will avail him the war with its trium clant result to the I'nion nothing should be be overhauled by a United would clearly teach this lessou; and hence his States war-vessel; he will be subjected to mphatic expressions of confidence in the future the penalties of piracy. There is no ground existing on which he can argue the legality of ovalty of South Carolina. And the satisfactory his present conduct, for, as the London Times says, from the moment that peace advanced in the State fully justifies the parting words of confidence with which he bade s concluded between two belligerent powthe South Carolina delegation "go home" to ers, all acts of hostility are prima facie wrougful, and this rule applies a fortiori where their people and tell them that he had faith in the one is so prostrated as to be incapable of and that he would do all he could to aid them making any conditions. The "Confederate in the work of restoration. The State Couvendovernment" closed its career suddenly and completely, and theuce all persons claiming to act lu obedieuce to its orders were left to carry Governor Perry, adopted the following preon war or make their enbmission on their own responsibility. Capt. Waddell, in adopting the amble and resolutions as expressing the sense of that body in respect to the results of the former course, has done so at his own peril, and war, from which we may gather the spirit in he must suffer the consequences. The Times which the South Caroliniaus are entering upon | denounces him as a pirate from the time he ceased to act under the anthority of a governmeut in esse, and says there is no doubt that the Sheuaudoah is legally excluded from British ion in reference to the character, powers, and policy of the Government of the United States and of the State governments, which existed in the Convention which framed the Constitution, shelter. "In other words," the Times says, "he is engaged in a private buccaucering raid, and has thereby made himself the enemy of all civilized uations. He may have good reasons of his own for sparing British merchantmen, out there is no good reason that we can see why he should be spared rather than any other by its decisions in good faith; and whereas, it is neither wise nor politic in the people of the South to continue any longer a contest in which they have been twice defeated—once by political majorities and once by the sword; therefore, we, the people of Sonth Carolina, in convention assembled, accept, as the results of the war, the principles embraced in the following resolutions, and will sustain them fully and faithfully as a national policy:

Resolved, That the Union is the first and paramount consideration of the American people.

Resolved, That sovereignty, a unit, absolute and indivisible, which, in all nations, must exist somewhere, resides in the American people, and its authorized representative, within the limits of the organic law—the Constitution—is the Federal Government.

The foregoing are vastly significant, coming pirate if he should chance to fall in with a British man-of-war. It was not his respect for English hospitality, but the vigilance of the Colonial Government that alone prevented a gross breach of our laws when the Sheuaudonh lay in Australian waters. Justice and policy alike suggest that we should aid the United States in cutting short his lawless career, and patting down ontrages so rulnons to commerce

Governor Sharkey's militia, said a dispatch Governor Sharkey's millth, said a dispatch the other day, refuses to organize under the stars and stripes. Only the State flaz, the same that flew during the rebellion, is good enough for them to fight under. Are such men to be trusted with the military control of the State? They are the men who, as disbauded rebel soldiers, have committed the most dreadful atrocities on the freedmen. Will they be safe grandi-The foregoing are vastly significant, coming, as they do, from Sonth Carolina. They inditask of restoration, but also the thorougher revolntion which the war has produced in the po-

ans of those same freedmen when reorganized and flying a State banner?—Ex.

This is another of those miserable, lying litical opinions of the most extreme men of the canards that are sent over the country to mis-Before the war they held the State as lead, to exasperate, and to prolong the fouds above the national Government; but now they assert that "the Union is the first and paraof the hour in reference to matters and things

in the South.

If "Governor Sharkey's militia refuse to ormeunt consideration of the American people," and that "sovereignty, absolute and indivisiganize under the stars and stripes," and will do so only nuder "the State flag, the same that ble," resides alone in the American people and their authorized representative - the Federal flew during the rebellion," does any man of Thus has South Carolina, but lately so hostile brains enough to keep him out of fire and water suppose that that geutleman would pero ali national principles, set forth, broadly mit them to organize at all? And, if he were stupid and ignorant enough to permit such a and clearly, the basis of an indivisible Union of the States. Thus, too, has a new and more clorious career been opened up before that authorities now in Mississippi would allow the hitherto refractory State. She has cast aside, "State flag, that flew during the rebellion," to and we hope, forever, the garb of sectionalcappear with or without any organization ism, and discarded those narrow political views of the militia for a day or an hoar? Would not which her people have so long cherished to the the display of that flag be a new revolt? And detriment at once of themselves and the nation. haven't the people of the State nearly all taken Hereafter, a new political philosophy will be the oath of allegiance? and did not the acts of taught in the schools of South Carolina, as in the late State Convention conclusively prove all the other rebellious States; no more nulfifithat the leading public men and the people of atiou-no more secession-but the principles the State are zeaiously determined to become again in good faith citizens of the United States? South Carolina Convention fully redeemed the Have they not accented the free hasis sholished promises made to President Johnson, and slavery and secession? What is the object of orcibiy illustrated one of the most important these silly falsehoods of the telegraph and euvenomed newspapers and politicians? Are they ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS -Numerous apafraid we shall have a veritable peace throughlications have recently been made to President cut all onr borders too soon? Would such a consummation luterfere with the plans of spec-Johnson by the personal and political friends of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens to secure his relating demagogues who have found rich lease from confinement at Fot Warren. Within placers in Government contracts, and fear that they are about to be exhausted and forever a few days past Mr. B. H. Biugham, of La-Grauge, Ga., has published a letter, addressed

closed to the greedy ghouls who coin tears and o Mr. S. W. Adalr, of Atlanta, in which he reblood into gold? cunts two luterviews which he lately had with A New Feature - Captain Morrow, the effihe President in reference to Mr. Stephens. The cient Provet Marshal, has taken a step in reservece to our colored population, which will result much to the advantage of the aforesaid population, and greatly to the comfort and tranquillity of our citizens. He aris upon the principle, that "a bird who can sing and won"the principle, that "a bird who can sing and won"the principle of the provided with the provided with the provided when the principle of the provided with President evidently appreciates the case of the lliustrious prisoner, and we have good reason free to return to his home in Georgia, where, priuciple, that "a bird who can sing and wou't sing, onght to be made to sing." For months past our streets have been crowded with idle negices, who had no visible means of support, save their "coru stealers," as Parson Brownlow would say. They had become an eye sore to the citizens as well as the military anthorities, and many plans were suggested as to what should be done with them. None, however, were so practicable as the one now in operation. The guard passes around the street, gathers up all the idle negroes, and carries them before the Provost Marshal, and unless they can give satisfactory evidences of being engaged in a lawful occupation, they are sent to the Corraint the Court-house. Any one desiring hands all he has to do is to call upon the Provost Marshal, and he supplies him with the required number, making contracts with the party for the regro, and then sees that both parties faild these contracts.

Macon (Ga) Journal and Messenger.

This is one way to make negroes work who we coubt not, he will exert his great influence to promote the work of restoration in that tate. The President is reported by Mr. Bingharn as having said, in his last interview with him, that "the Government did not forget the sacrifices of any public servant-that, indeed, it would seem hard if in the day of misfortune uch sacrifices should not be permitted to plead for him; but that there was a time for all things, which he hoped the friends of Mr. Stephens would understand and duly appreciate. That, acting as Chief Magistrate, he must have In the New York World of the 29th of Sep-

This is one way to make negroes work who won't. They must all be made to work who been published before. We reproduce them as are able. No gaugs of idle, thieving negroes showing the position of Mr. Stephens at a time strolling about the country to starve and freeze say we. Put them to work peaceably, if possible, forcibly if necessary. We have received a communication from

Mnnfordville, written, we presume, by a clerical geutleman, in reference to onr article upon "Political Preachers." in which he wishes to know "how the clergy and the church of this conutry are to understand the article in question."
He asks, "Do you advise us to give up entirely the political issues of the whole country"? As preachers, yes, every bit of it. Preachers as citizens have the same rights that other citizens have, of course, but as preachers they have nothing to do with "political issues" or political sins," They have no business to introduce such topics into the pulpit. If they do, they disgrace both it and themselves. Let our correspondent and his brethren stick to their texts, we repeat, and let politics aloue. They have enough to do in their own line.

In the Tennessee Legislature, just assembled, Mr. Jas. R. Hood, from Chattanooga, and five other members, are preparing articles of imreachment against Gov. Brownlow, upon the ground that he has iliegally appointed Jusices of the Peace and other officers contrary to the laws of the State. The action of Mr. Hood and his colleagues will doubtless lead to an ineresting and exciting discussion in the Legisla-

deen't show to advantage with his mane and

FORT SMITH, ARK., Sept. 16, 1865. The Indian Council Chamber to-day was rowded with the Indies and citizens and sollers until hardly a foot of standing room was

> tions of this treaty the Ross party was opposed The Ridges and Bendinots were encamped to the night, on their return from Washington the night, on their return from Washington I believe, about sixty-nine miles above Fort Smith. The marder of these families entire had

Smith. The mnrder of these families entire had been previously concocted by the Ross party without, as Ross claims, any knowledge whatever on his part of the plan.

During the night the families of the Bendinots and Ridges, living in the Cherokee nation, were assessinated, and Ridge and Bendinot, with relatives and companions in the camp referred to, were attacked and murdered. But one of the Bendinots remained, and he is the Mr. E. C. Bendinot who came to-day before the conneil to accure John Ross and recognet the

Mr. B. was but two years old when his family in one terrible night was hurrled into eternity by the kuives and tomahawks of these assassius. He was taken North, educated, and begas the practice of law in Memphis. At the breaking out of the war the pernicions principles that actuated the agitators possessed him, and he became one of the warmest, as he was always one of the most eloquent, champlons of the history of that horrid crime burning in noon bis brain and heart, and seeming to fire his blood and feed bis mind for one stroke at least against him who made him an orphan and a

vanderer.

Judge Cooley called the conucil to order at 10

M. As there were twice the number of some time before the fair creatures could be comfortably seated, and the citizens and officers expelled to give them place. Quiet being restored, the Chickasaws and Choctaws lately in rebellion, passed through the ceremony of shaking hands with the commissioners. The Choctaws overburdened, it is supposed, with a surplus of brotherly love, that they had never before experienced, asked permission to shake hands with all indians who had remained loval. Here again the ladies defeated a most excellent plan of fraternization. It was discovered very soon after the Iudians began attring that it would be necessary to build a breastwork of benches around the ladies to prevent the Iudians, with their careless, rough, and bullying swagger, from treading on, and in many instances, tearing off their editirs. The Presideut's heart went out in compassion for the tender anditors, and he suggested that the hand shaking be deferred until the Council adjourned, when it might be concluded on the green. The Cuddoes and Camanches next were presented, and with faces stern as a battle-ax, and about as expressive, went through the ceremony of shaking hands. I had surfeited myself with a long and careful cerutiny of their powerful frames, tall burly figures, fantastically cut halt, and painted persons, and was amusing myself in carricaturing the Herald correspondent, when, with a rather solemn and sepulchral tread, a strongly-built inclian of medium height, with buckskin leggings ueatly figured, and a soldler's coat half hiding his otherwise unde person, stalked by me, and I heard him anuounced as George Washington. Chief of the Caddoes. The chief seemed confident of creating an impression, and he did.

I confess myself Ignoraut of the cardinal principles of that creed that is based upon the

principles of that creed that is based upon the doctrine of the transmination of souls. If the preference of the mones is at all regarded, I should feel myself shocked with the bare suggestion made in candor that the "Father of his country," the United States George Washing ton, of his own accord, reappeared on earth if the shape and habiliments of the Caddo Chit that now stands before me. And yet such it to veneration for that great name unassociated even with the qualities and deeds of tha great hero before whose tomb I have seen the hardy heroes of this war bow in tearful and significant reverges, that, when the presiding office lent reverges, that, when the presiding office hardy heroes of this war bow in tearful and si-lent reverence, that, when the presiding officer introduced George Washington, Chief of the Caddora, every mind felt electrically their hom-age exacted, and every tongue was silent. All was noise and confusion around, until that name was mentioned, and all turned silently, inclinctively to look upon even the broad, nu-civilized, and swarthy features of an Indiau Chief, who, as he acknowledged, had assumed the name because the man who wore it, as the first Great Father, was the greatest and the best of men.

first Great Father, was the greatest and the best of men.

This simple fact is worth a volume of adulation to that tribe. Wild, balf civilized, and nutntored as they are, they worship the memory of Geo. Washington, and profess to have never fought against the Government he feended, save by compulsion.

The Seminoles were next introduced, and both parties, loyal and disloyal, sugaged in a hearty hand-shaking.

The nestions represented in the Council by this time who, having engaged with the enemies of the Government in war, came to profier naw their friendly promises and good faith are, Camanches, Caddues, Osages, Choctaws, Seminoles, Cherekees, Creeks, and Chickasaws.

Judge Cooley then read the preliminary treaty Judge Cooley then read the preliminary treaty that had been eigned by all the loyal delegates, and asked for eignatures of those present.

Crumpisciener Wistar, who, as the descendant of Wm. Penn, and as a firm friend of the Ininn, proffered, as one of the Commissioners, he following remarks for the consideration of

the Council:

RECTIFIES: We have met this morning for the great and good purpose of refloring and perpetuating peace. We invoke the Great Spirit and compassionate Father of unail, to spread the depurting of His love over me, to soften our heait, and unite them as the heart of one man, in our labor for the accomplishment of this obselfen our besits, and miles them as the heart of one man, in cur haber for the accomplishment of this object.

You have often met in cusnelis of war for the purpose of carrying on the work of destruction, and have endured extreme suffering in such cuuse.

We have now met in a council of peace, and, before considering any other question, we ask our brothers who have been alided with the South to join in a treaty of perpending any other question, we need nor brothers who have been alided with the South to join in a treaty for perpending peace and felendality with your great #sither, the Freddent, and with your red brothrem everywhere ruch a treaty has already been signed by every determined the work of the sither with unanimity and cheer ritiness.

You profers a desire for recomblished and passes, Let your hands now show, to the future as well as the present, that you are sincere in that desire. But this set will avail illter unless your hearts you with the preserved from reviving former sulmestice. The old sore is still tender, we therefore urreatily entreaty on to to to touch it lest you cause it to bleed again, and thus prevent the healing.

The Seminnels step forward to eign the treaty. The Seminelea step forward to sign the treaty. The Crecks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees ask time to consider and consult.

Orders from the President of the United Orders from the President of the United States having been received for the sending of a Commissioners to meet the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and other tribes on the borders of Colorado, the Commissioners selected Col E S. Parker and Mr. Irwin Cark to proceed at once, by the most practicable route, to Fort Riley.

This morning the following request was received and read in council:

This morning the following request was received and read in cutucil:

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 16, 1865.

To the Hon. D. N. Cooley, President of the Commissioners on the part of the United States:

Str. Having understood that Colonel Fly S. Parker,
ene of the Commissioners on the part of the United
States for the purpose of regelating peace, &c., is about
to leave for the purpose of visiting the Lie line of the
plant, the Commissioners on the parts of the
plant, the Commissioners on the parts of the R. M. JONES, Pree't Choctaw Del. J. T. KINGSBURY. Secretary. COLBERT CARFER, Pres't Chickasaw Del.

We concur in the above request on the part of the loy-On the reading of the above every other tribe

in conucil asked permission to sign the request, which was granted.
Flattering as the testimonial is, it is not numerited. Col. Parker has exerted himself here merited. Col. Farker has exerted himself here as everywhere for the interests of the Government, and in such capacity has displayed a kinduers and nrbanity that caunot fall to find admirers wherever he is called. Ou the reception of this request, Gen. Harney, who has grown gray in the country's service, and who is now nearly seventy years of age, volunteered to make the trip across the plaina in Colonel Parker's stead. The kindness of the General was duly acknowledged by the commissioners, and Col. Parker and the General withdrew to make atrangements for his departure. The Cherokees South presented, with their credentials, the following document:

The Southern Cherokees cheerfully accord to the following stipulations, inaisted inpon by the Hodorable Commissioners of the United States:

Viz. To the lat, 2d, 4th, 5th, and 7th, without quali-

Viz: To the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, and 7th, without qualification.

We have accepted the abolition of slavery as a fact accomplished, and are willing to give such facts I al

bis silvery locks commanded and secured a pa-tient hearing, his long, prosy, irrelevant, and uninteresting discourse waaried the auditors,

Genvernment: In a former article I stated some of the perplexities which surround the business of apple culture. I may say that what with far-blight, leaf-blight, and the cracking of the young fruitlets, while green, scarcely fewer obsacles lie, in the way of successful pear culture; and, moreover, if we consider the whole class of som emitting fruits, the difficulties which result from the action of fruit-plecting and root preying insects, or from diseases peculiar to each tribe in the class, are so serious as to discourage many from attempting their culti-

tion of individuals active in getting up the con-veution to this subject while they are yet at home, so that a plan of organization may be well matured in its details—one giving promise

state society—a man observations and experiments, whether made in the field and kitchen garden or in the first garden and orchard—or close, the organizing, they should look to the appointment of a professor in the Agricultural School that is to be, whose especial day it should be to investigate these subjects, and lecture or report upon them.

sense and lofty patriotism. The Governor embraced the occasion to offer to the people of Florida some excellent advice regarding the duties now incumbent upon them in view of adopting a new State Constitution. He counhatreds encondered by the recent war, for the question of secession has been fully discussed, and decided with such unanimity that now the secession of a State is an impossibility. He assured them that the soil emscorns to receive the impress of more than one government at the came time. Florida must , hereafter, as she had ever been, a member of the Uhion, and having by her acts in the rebellion destroyed her State Government, political rights being in abeyance, she must now proceed to organize for herself, on a new pasis, a new State Governmente Governor Marvin pointed out several features that should he engrafted upon the constitution about to be amed. Every element, he said, that entered into the recent war seemed concentrated upon the destruction of slavery. That system of labor was without a constitutional basis or legal protection when the State Government was over own; it was extinguished by military orders and Presidential proclamations, and might be considered as thrice dead and placked up by the ; and the Governor very properly assured his audience that any attempt to reinstate slavery would be time and labor spent in vain. He ight, in view of the present disorganized condition of society, that it was well for the State that elavery had passed away forever. Referring to the fact that more than 150,000 colored troops were in the Federal service and had become inured at once to military discipline and the rights of freemen, he asked, if those troops should be turned loose in the South how ong could the system of slavery be maintained, or whose life or property would then be secure? In that event he thought that slavery would disappear in carnage and blood. Now, however, the institution is out of the way, and Gov. Marvin nrged that the approaching State Convention should ratify the amendment of the Federal Constitution forever prohibiting slavery in the United States. He thought such

enor took the ground also that the covention, in framing the new Constitution, should incorporate into it a provision admitting persons of color as witnesses in the courts of civil jurisprudence. On this point Gov. Marvingaid I am aware that this is a hard doctrine to any, but it is not, and never was, such to me. ome think the negro constitutionally a liar— at falsehood is marrow in his bones, and that circulates in his blood. Now, that is not true, in whole or in part, and the statement is slander upon both God and man. An experience of thirty years in the South has satisfied me that the slave has often told the truth, while the master has lied. All classes of witnesse nerits; and their testimony, by judge and ju-taken for what it is worth. They would doubt, often perjure themselves, but who do not know that every court-room is the theat For some years I occuand guard the truth. For some years I occupied the bench, and many are the instances in
which I have known guilty parties to go unwhipped of justice because colored people coulnot come into the court and testify. The admission of such witnesses would have given
the States prison or the gallows its due and relieved society of bad and dangerous characters.
I have much feeling upon this subject, because
the impressive and painful lessons of years
crewd in upon my memory. You know that
the menial classes of all nations are permitted
to appear in court to teetify, and that in some
instances lords and nobies have been sent to
the gallows on the evidence of house servants. lored population are as well qualified to

action on the part of the delegat s would prove

their sincerity in the work of restoration, and

at once secure the complete admission of Flor-

ida into the great sisterhood of States. The

Gov. Marvin takes a hopeful view of the fuwhich the war has spread over so large a portion of the South, and speaks with confidence of the speedy restoration of prosperity and haptaness to the people if they will devote now required to perform. He tells them that the sacred remains of 200,000 Northern men lie buried in Southern graves. Referring to the said that it was never stronger in men, resources, and the affections of the people when the war closed, and the wonder was not that the South was conquered, but that she was enabled so long to He thought the people of Florida should rejoice that they are citizens of a Republic which had so grandly demonstrated its power before the nations of the earth, "Now," said he, "this great, powerful, and honorable Republic is . You form a part of it and share in its glory. When a few years shall have passed away, and the exasperations of the present are Esy, 'I am an American citizen!' "

The speech of Governor Marvin, and the ent condition of affairs in Florida. And the people of that State. like those of the other rebellious States, have but to exercise good common sense in dealing with the results of the war that they may quickly regain their old position in the Union and realize a degree of the evil is present. osperity far surpassing that which they enloved prior to the rebellion.

Governor Brownlow, in his message to the Tennessee Legislature, delivered Monday last, advocates a full and universal pardon to the masses of the Southern States who were deluced into the rebellion by designing leaders, but thinks that the leaders themselves should be punished and placed beyond all power to nurture the growth of a new reballion. He argues in favor of offering all possible inducements to immigration from the States of the North and from Europe, and thinks that Tennessee, with her fertile lands and great mineral resources, ate a grand field for enterprise and wealth. The Governor says that 'for the present we have done enough for the negro. There are some negroes to whom, on account of their intelligence and the amount of property they possess, he would not object to giving the right of suffrage; the large majority of them, however, are not to be relied noon because they are "ignorant, docile, and easily to be led by designing men." He believes that a "loval negro" is better than a disloyal white man. The tion of negro suffrage, he argues, is beyond the power of Congress and subject exclusively to the control of the States respectively. He

Certain it is that the majority in Congress has no right to expect the Southern States, recently in rebellion, to do that for the colored population of the South which the people of the North have refused to do for a better educated class of free colored men in their own midst. And, being satisfied that the immediate and indiscriminate extension of the franchise to the negroes will not prove as beneficial as many suppose, I cannot recommend the measure for your adoption.

I think to mand the measure for your adoption.

think it would be a bad policy, as well as wrong in principle, to open the ballot-box to the uninformed and exceedingly stupid slaves of the Southern cotton, rice, and sugar fields. If allowed to vote, the great majority of them could be influenced by leading eccessionists to vote against the Government, as they would be largely under the influence of this class of men for years to come, having to reside on and cultivate their lands. When the people of Tennessee become ratified that the negro is worthy of suffrage they will extend it, and not before; and I repeat that this question must be regulated by rest that this question must before; and I re-the State authorities, and by the loval voters of the State, not by the General Government. Northern States regulate this question, and ex-

civde negroes from the ballot box, and it would

be unjust in them not to allow us to manage this thing for ourselves, as they do.

** We cannot hear of any excessive anxiety on the part of the earnest men of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New York, to change the constitution of their respective States, \$> as to admit colored men to suffrage. They are distressed because the ballot is not at once thrust into the hands of the ignorant blacks of the cotton States, but they are proposing nothing of the sort for the thousands of free blacks among themselves. A decent respect for consistency and the colored people they have in their own midst should lead them, first of all, to confer upon them a right which they insist the freedmen of the South are cutilled to. It being a matter he South are entitled to. It being a matter over which the States themselves have pare nount control, our friends at the North shoul begin by setting a good example to less en-lightened and patriotic States of the South. As they have a beam in their own eye, they should pluck it out, before taking the mote out

of the eye of their Southern neighbor The Governor takes ground in favor of adnitting colored persons as witnesses in the civil conrts, and recommends the passage of a law to that effect. He presents the same argument on the subject with that of Gov. Marvin, of Florida, in his recent speech at Qulucy, to which we have referred in another article.

ABMING THE SOUTHERN MILITIA -We do not the the policy which the President has adopted the the policy which the President has adopte in Mississippi of arming the militia of the State to preserve order locally, with a view to the total withdrawal of the national force

We suppose not. Very few of the radidals of the "inextinguishable wrath and hate" class do. If Johnson's policy be carried out there is great danger hat there will be an end of sectional hatred and gladiatorial encounters-which would be readful to think of; much more to experience.

THE LATE MURDER IN TRIMBLE COUNTY. -- IT he Journal of Tuesday we mentioned the capture in this city of Thomas and Andrew Talladay, charged with murdering a man in Hunter's Bottom. The murderers are still in the ounty jail, awaiting requisition from the Sheriff of Trimble county. Since their arrest, all efforts to derive information from them regarding the bloody deed have falled. They are orly and impudent, and altogether evince the akable instinct of desperate men. From the Madison (Ind.) Courier we get the followng details of the horrid crime: 'On Saturday evening at seven or eight o'clock, a most outageous case of murder occurred a few miles om this city in Kentucky. Three men and two women had been to Milton, Ky., and on their return, at the time named, they passed through the premises of Mr. Samuel Fulton. Here they commenced tearing down the fences and destroying property generally. Mr. F. went out to see what was the matter, and in a few minntes afterwards his wife, who was at the door, heard him cry 'Murder! Mary! Murder! Murder!' Hastening to the spot, she found her husband lying upon the ground, already dead, having been fatally stabbed by the villainous gang, who had gotten into their carriage again and driven away. It appears that the sarties in the carriage were known, having been met on the road by one or two different persons a short time previous to the committal of the deed. Strenuous efforts were being made early Sunday morning to arrest them, but we did not learn whether these efforts were successful. We have our information from one of Mr. Fulton's neighbors, who informs us that the deceased was a good citizen, who had moved some time ago from Switzerland county, Indiana. He was forty-four years of age, and

> (For the Louisville Sunday Journal.) IN THE TWILIGHT.

leaves a wife and four children.'

The little child had said its evening pray rith foided hands and closed eyes, and now lay sleep sweetly, peacefully, a smile upon its lipe as if augels were visiting its dreams.

The young mother watched its slumber with shadow npon her face, a shadow of re gret, rather than of anxiety or care. It has een a busy day-a day when the pattering of little feet does not give its accustomed music. and the busy interference of restless hands and eager, childish questions are sad intrusions: a day when baby troubles are magnified tentold. when their rights are contested, the usual in pecent sources of amusement questioned or given so reluctantly as to remove one-half the charm; a day all aunshine and soft airs without, over-houg with clouds that hurry across th face of the domestic sky as rapidly as the foamcapped ripples break against the ocean-beach.

It was hard for the child to reason the justice of being deprived of its accustomed pleasureto control the restless eagerness for changeand its busy hands were often times sadiy in the way, and its prying, inquisitive eyes eager to penetrate forbidden places; and with eruel re ulse it was sent back to its low chair in the orner to find amusement in its basket of wornout toys, when there was so much to awaken iosity and the desire to bear a part in the hurry and bustle that seemed so delightful to the

ctive child. There had been no one that day to enter in the little griefs when Dolly's dress had been sadly rent and the block-houses had toppled over in the building, or to share the joy when the rent was drawn together by unskillful fingers that had borne the sharp needle-thrusts with suffering has not fallen to their lot alone, for heroic fortitude—no one to answer the childish queries or fulfill the cherished promises that

were like fairy castles in the little mind. But when the curtain of darkness was draw over the face of day, and night had folded no the mantle of care that morning had flung about the mother's shoulders, she sat down by the little bed to think. She had received the good-night carees, the last, sleepy prattle of the taby lips-all the trials and troubles of the day forgotten-and the young mother tried to forget them too. But we have all felt that pensive, sad regret as evening steals on, bringing rance of duties neglected, which in the daylight stare us directly in the face, to be passed unheeded by. The memory of every unkind, thoughtless word or neglected kindne comes back in the silence of evening; our hearts healed, none will be prouder than yourselves to are softened and filled with a regretful tender ness, and we feel an unneual nearness to the world "just beyond the river," across which cordial manner in which it is represented as our loved ones must shortly journey. We have having been received, augur well for the pres- have all formed good resolves for the coming morrow, for all the morrows of our lives prom ised gentleness, meekness, patience, charity long suffering, for bearance, and sought to pos sees these Christian graces, and exercise then in the right spirit. But when we would do good

Ah, reader, what a life-long struggle to over come the natural tendency of our corrup hearts, especially if we are over-careful of the things of this world. And yet these pure, holy desires are neither overlooked nor forgotten The recording angel takes note of all our better thoughts and impulses, and they are set down o onr credit if we endeavor to cultivate and cherish them, if each day tells of something of good resulting from the dove-sent olive leaf which the spirit sends us as a token of good cheer amid the storms and rains and floods of strife, with a firm purpose endeavoring to come ors-and more than conquer

through Him who giveth the victory. MILITARY COMMISSION -The decisions of this Court have been published in General Orders from Major-General Palmer's headquarters Willis Berry, a citizen, charged with being a guerrilla, murder, and wounding with intent to ommit murder, was found guilty of all the charges, and sentenced to be hanged, but, in consideration of his extreme youth, the sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the penitentiary at Frankfort for ten years. W. T Garr, a citizen, charged with being a guerrilia was found guilty, and sentenced to the Frank fort Penitentiary for five years. John Vauters, charged with being a guerrilla; Thomas Kelley charged with stealing; W. G. Aiken, charge with being a guerrilla, and Jas. Jones, charged with harboring guerrillas and violating his oath of allegiance, were all found not guilty, and have been ordered to be discharged. Rober ritton, charged with being a guerrilla, was found guilty, and sentenced to one year's im denment, but on the recommendation of all

COMPLETED. - The temporary foot bridge of he Ohio river, between Covington and Cincinpati, was completed on Tuesday, and the work of mannfacturing the permanent cables will b commenced forthwith.

Regimental headquarters of the 2d U. S. infantry at Newport Barracks, together with companies A. B. E. F. and H of that regiment have been put en route for New York harbor, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1865.

THE CHURCHES MILITANT.-Mr. Webster was y-the Baptist and Methodist-because he rearded such separation as a weakening of the gaments which bound the country together. A lit in the churches, he feit, was ominons of poliai disintegration, of disunion. How coming vents impressed themselves upon the brain of he great man eloquent in his memorable "Recelesiastical as well as political antagonism

The attempt at permanent political separion having tailed so signally and disastrously nion men have been looking with some interes see whether the new order of things would strengthened by a reunion of the different burches. The split in the Old School Presbyetian and Protestant Episcopal Churches did not take place until the war oke ont. Those organizations, to their criasting credit be it spoken, held firm their eligious as well as civil unionism down to the ery moment when the flery coursers of war lunged madly into its abveses.

he Methodist and PresbyteriauChurches we must onfers are not very flattering. The Bishops of the uthern Methodist Church have recently put forth an address which throws cold water upon any reuplon, at least for the at present. It anidverts upon Northern Methodism as having become political, and intimates pretty broadly that its clergy "preach another gospei" from that of the original founders of the church. This has greatly excited the Northern brethren. and their organs "pitch into" the Southern Bishops in a very lively manner. The New York Methodist-whose name should be changed to Methodist Politician—even threatens them with civil vengeance if they don't behave better. As impartial and cutside critics, we are free to declare that the Southern address breathes a much more Christian spirit than the Methodist does. Take the following as a specimen from one of its editorials:

The policy of conciliation is but an experiment. It is already carried to an extent without a parallel in all history. If it is abused—if our generous treatment of the conquered is to be stepaid with insult—if loyal churches are to be attacked because they have aided the Union in the day of its peril, and have given their sanction to emancipation—there may be a reaction which will be neither pleasant nor comfortable to the heads of Sonthern Methodism. The South has pot yet recovered its civil rights, and may so act as to protract its period of probation.

oversy from religious to political grounds, and sounds like an emanation from a 'bloodound of Zion." Do such infuriated organs agine that the Government is going to eugage in a crusade to compel ecclesiastical re nion and force submission to religious domiation at the point of the bayonet? This alasion to the 'heads of Southern Methodism' macks rather too strongly of cutting off the head for the good of the soul through the grace of God, and carries us back a few hundred ears, when points of faith were settled by the State, and enforced by sundry sharp and teliing arguments not now recognized as valid or rthodox. We pray these reverend belligerents to draw it more mildly. The kind of victory they profess to wish for isn't achieved in this way. Very few sinners even will recognize in it the ring of the metal from the Sermon on the Mount; but they will regard it as inspired rather from quite a different source, from a place that shall be nameless. Can't these ecclesiastical gentlemen who sometimes talk so pathetically about the divine virtue of forgiveness practice a little of it themselves for the benefit of the world? Can't they forget and forgive a little? Let them

Much may, of course be said on both sides. Is it prudent, will it conduce to harmony to say it, however?

possible. The Senior Bishop of the church-Hopkins, of Vermont-has issued an admi rable address or circular in favor of renion, which has been generally responded to by the church in North Carolina, Georgia, Arkaness, and Texas, and perhaps in other States. North Carolina delegates have been elected to the General Convention now in sessio Philadelphia, and it is quite probable that delegates will be present from nearly all the Southern States. The Bishop of Alabama t is fo be regretted, manifests a morose temper. le some months ago issued a circuiar to the Episcopal clergy of the State not to use the orayer "for the President and all in authority" escribed by the canon of the church on the and that the "authority" referred to means iril authority and, inasmuch as there is no ivil authority in Alabams, therefore he can' ray for any! For such refusal the telegraph ave he has been arrested by order of Majo eneral Thomas, and the Episcopal Churches of Alabama ordered to be closed. We regret both he Bishop's transcendental mulishness and this eneral has any right to close the churches beuse the Bishop prays or doesn't pray for the ieve the President cares a fig about it, and we ope he will promptly countermand this order etter icave all such questions to time and the eneral Thomas's motives, but we think his nilosophy in respect to the order in question at ult. The State cannot, by the genius of ur justitutions, cross the threshold of the e said that the refusal to use the prayer for the resident shows a rebellious disposition, and is a fact, a refusal to recognize the authority of onless such disposition shows Itself otherwise an in properly religious acts the Govern-

lergy man in that case prostitutes his pulpit and annot plead its sanctity to shield him from the nesquences of his acts. We are not trying to excuse Bishop Wilmer.

traight if he had been disposed to do it. If the Bishop is so envenomed that he can't ray for the President of the United States, he judges, the sentence was remited, and Britton ordered to be discharged.

will only harm their cause by such a course. A dispatch from R. T. Durrett, dated urkeville, Ky., Oct. 3, says the Crocus well is etubed and flowing a thousand barrels per day The depth this well has been bored is 100 feet. Major-General Palmer reached the city

rongly opposed to the separation which took ace some fifteen or twenty years ago in two f the most namerous churches of the couny to Hayne!" The religious bigots of that av abused him not a little for his opposition But wasn't he right? Hasn't the logic of events stified, and more than justified, his legic? Weren't religious convulsions but the heralds of the civil which followed? Weaken a part of an edifice, and the effect is fell through the whole

The prospects thus far for renewed harmony in

The policy of conciliation is but an experi

This seems very much like shifting the cor

mate as the milkman and the pump. turn to Shakespeare, if they don't believe the Bible, and learn what he says about obtaining pardon if strict justice were meted out to fall ole mortals. In a common quarrel it is rather probable that both sides may be to blame, and charity would suggest that the past be forgotten. This is the way we must do in the State. Can't the Church be as easily reconciled? Christianity make its followers hate each other?

In the Episcopal Church there is a rather better spirit exhibited, though there are some who seem disposed to stick it out as long as

rder of General Thomas. We don't think the esident "or any other man." We don't bemmon sense of the people. We do not doubt Church and prescribe or prohibit any form of rayer. This is beyond its province. It may

he United States. All that may be true, but ent, we repeat, cannot touch it without inringing principles held sacred by the great ass of the American people. If a clergyman nould preach revolt in his pulpit, should instigate resistence to the Government, the quesion, then, assumes a very different aspect. The

We think he has manifested a very improper spirit, and one not at all fit to be imitated either y the laity or clergy of his church. The Motile Register apologizes for him upon the ground that the obnoxious circular was issued the 29th of June last. We don't see that hat helps the matter any. There has been an elapse of nearly four months since that date and the Bishop could in an hour have suppleented his circular and made everything

here is little likelihood that he will endeavor to comote union in the church at large; bu we trust that the members of his flock in Alarama are not ali actuated by so nnamiable a spirit, not to use a harsher term. Religion has ever been a mighty power in every civilized, we might say in every savage state, either for good or evil, and it has lost none of its influence Now that the war is over, its teachers ought to nee it as an agency of harmony, of conciliation. "brotherly love." Otherwise they will ere ong lose a good deal of their power, if they den't incur the contempt of all good men. It is no time now to rake up religious feuds, o to harp upon technicalities or hurl charges or ndulge in recriminations, and the reverend gentry of both sides ought to know it. The

rom Washington on Wednesday evening. He is again in the midst of his duties.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONSTITUTION RATIFIED -SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1865. fr. Seward evidently has a chord that vibrates THE CONGRESSIONAL TEST OATH .- GOVERNOR to the touch of the humorous. He has just perpetrated a good thing and must be voted a Peirpoint, of Virginia, according to a dispatch. regular brick. Governor Sharkey some days answer to a letter of luquiry addressed to

him, has expressed the opinion that the Congressional test oath will not be repealed, and that no man who cannot take it will, in his opinion, be admitted to a seat. This is precisely the opinion we expressed several days ago upon the question. We do not see how there can be two opinions upon it: and yet there are certain papers in the North said Constitution to Governor John A. An- | which are constantly telling the Southern perple that it will be repealed, that they need not be particular about clecting men to Congress

But this will not be the only effect. The refu-

al to admit such men will naturally cause irri-

tation and much heated debate, both in and

but too happy to seize upon any circumstance

that shall cause a new ontbreak of sec

tional hatred and a corresponding strength-

re-enforces the Administration, and will enable

tions in the rehabilitation of the Southern States

It will enable reasonable, falr-minded men in

such men something solid to stand upon, some

thing upon which they can make an issue, meet

by in the South will have just the contrary ef-

et in the North, just the contrary effect upon

estion, and requires no argument to sustain

If the South elect men who are ineligible.

he Northern radicals of the Sumner-Wade-

Vilson-Stevens stripe will not be slow to take

dvantage of the blunder. "See," they will

xclaim to the North, "see how the rebellion

still lives! See how you are defied! See what

cort of men the Southern people have sent to

epresent them in Congress! See how they de-

will declare that secession is scotched, not

killed, and they will derive from it an argument

n favor of depriving the South as long as pos-

consequently by military law measures. This

sible of civil government, and of governing her

will not only still further increase the burdens

of the public debt and keep taxes high every-

where North and South, but it will materially

that state of profound repose and civil ludustry

The law we refer to was passed in 1862 when

he war was fiercely raging, and the circum-

be repealed or greatly modified without any

langer to the public good or the public safety.

which the old Latins used to say is the lex su-

complete organization of Congress. It will

not be rescinded to please any man who cannot

sense to expect it or to talk about such a result.

The South has long been cursed by making

ip fanciful issues and ignoring stubborn facts.

t onght to have learned a profound lesson by

the experience of the last five years. Its policy

ought now to be based upon realities instead of

fallacles and chimeras. Statesmanship must

grapple with facts as they exist, however ugly

or distasteful they may be. To blink or evade

them only makes matters worse. Natural and

political laws may be for the time being ig-

nored by a people or a community, but this car

be in the nature of the case only for a moment

less force in spile of every opposition. Witness

Oath of Office, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represultatives of the United States of America, in ongress assembled. That becafter every person legical or a proposited in a superfice of the Children of

ected or appointed to any office of horor or rofit under the Government of the United lates, either in the civil, military, or naval de

artments of the public service, excepting the resident of the United States, shall, before

esident of the United Statch office, ar sterling upon the duties of such office, ar efore being en illed to any of the sale efore being en illed to any of the sale states.

other emoluments thereof, take and the following oath or affirmation

ve never voluntarily borte arms age

cuntenance, counsel, or encoura

States since I have been a cli

of; that I have voluntarily given no aid

particus engayed in armed nostility thereto that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions o any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary sup

The question of negro suffrage wa

eral days ago in the proposition to strike

stitution, so as to extend the privilege of

out the word "white" from their State Con

voting to the free men of color. The major

ty against the proposition is five thousan

otes, which is very considerable in view of the

number of voters in the State. Only a few days

pefore the Connecticut election the people of

Colorado voted directly upon the same ques-

tion in the ratification of their Constitution pro

a majority of five to one.

paratory to admission into the Union as a State.

and they also decided against negro suffrage by

These elections are very significant at this

lime, occurring, as they have done, in the very

midst of the agitation which the advocates of

negro suffrage have raised at the North. They

have demonstrated the clear judgment of the

people, acting in despite of the radical politi-

cians whose extreme devotion to the negro ha

led them to subordinate to him the character

be received by the radicals as an emphatic re

buke from the honest intelligence of the conn

ubmitted to the people of Connecticut sev-

o necessary to its prosperity and happiness.

nedly defy the laws of the country!" They

Its bare statement is enough.

frew, ot Massachusetts, wishing to be inormed whether the Mississippi instrument would be "satisfactory" to him and the Bay who can take it, and that, in fact, the men who State. Now of course Governor Andrew has can take it ought not to be elected! We warn ust as much to do officially with the Constluthe Southern people against such friends(!) tion of Mississippi as Queen Victoria has, and not Those in the North who give the Southern peowhit more. Upon receiving it, he probably ple this advice are especially obnoxious to the melt a monse, and concluded that the distin-Republican members of Congress of every shade uished Secretary of State meaut to perpetrate of political opinion: and the very fact that those joke npon hlm. Not to be thus caught, His men are advocating the repeal of the oath and Excellency, with due gravity, sent the suspiadvising the South to disregard it is electing lous paper to Mr. Wm. L. Garrison, the Congressmen will go far to cause the whole Republican parly in Congress to oppose it in a onnder and Juniter Tonans of the old abolition persuasion, with the inquiry whether it could be "satisfactory" to him. Upoureceiving If the Sonthern people suffer themselves to be misled by the counsels either of Northern or lt, Mr. Garrison, inly, if not grimly, smiled. and proceeded with appropriate solemnity, outhern demagogues and elect men who cauofficially to examine the document. Having not take the oath in question, the first, direct, and inevitable effect will be to cause the Disdone so, he replied, that, though it does not tricts whence they hail to go unrepresented. ully embody his "ideas," yet not wishing to

Constitution of Mississippl has thus been ratified and must now be considered bluding "in law Since the subject has been brought promi nertly forward and must be deemed to be now Under this cleverly-concelved joke, Mr. Sewwell understood in the South, the election by ard has concealed a good stroke of diplomacy. Southern Congressional Districts of men who He has effectually spiked the enemy's guns, for cannot comply with the law as it stands will how can the radicals assail the Constitution of be regarded as a fresh exhibition of a contuma-cious spirit and a determination to ignore or Mississippi-which is the first one presented to the Government of its kind, and is therefore a isregard a statute of the country, which representative document-after it has been duly stified" by the great Garrison of the party, will be a sufficient reason with the majority ol Cengress for inexorably insisting upon its and all done officially through the Bay State Governor? It can't be done? Isn't Mr. The radical members of that body wish to Garrison autocrat and High Priest, and isn't kie eep the South unrepresented nniess negro sufratification authoritative and binding? The dog frage shall be forced upon her and they will be that shall dare to bark at the Mississippl Con-

im without the least ceremony. Mr. Seward's health must be improving. PARAGRAPHS-CHIEFLY ORIGINAL If von must pick locks, take the auburn,

stitution after this will be deemed mad, and

nybody will be at perfect liberty to dispatch

ince transmitted to the State Department the

Constitution of Mississippi, and hoped it would

e "satisiactory." Mr. Seward dnly acknowl-

dged the reception of the document, as he was

resident would give it his prompt attention.

which he has no doubt before this done. About

week after this, the Secretary gravely sent the

'crowd the mourners" "just now" too far, he

consenis to ratify it," with the expectation

that the Freedmen's Bareau wili "prepare the

acgroes for amalgamation or extermination.

nd thus close up the great work forever." The

duty bound to do, and promised that the

aven, chestnut, or brown ones. We are against well-executed counterfeits, out for well-executed counterfeiters. A jest may cut deeper than a curse. Every wood-sawyer is a Cresar. He comes,

e saws, he couquers. and in the halls of legislation. A contrary pol-"Do you believe in a second love?" . Oh yes, there may be a second love or even a week love, but seldom a month love. the Executive Administration and upon Con-It is a wonder that the women don't take

cold from standing so continually under water-A knavish grocer has a bad weigh. Man has a far more beautiful empire than

voman, for his empire is woman's heart. The hair should be brought over an unplease ant female forehead as vines are trailed over a If a man is "a case," we suppose his wife is casemate.

Women don't keep secrets now any better

than formerly. Though so well hosped, they are as leaky as ever. Every negro soldier is necessarily an officerhe is a color bearer. A smart man and a silly one are often as inti

When an author's quill grows dull and drowy, it is his nodding plume. When an old man is angry, he is ant to shake his staff. We know many a General who ought occasionally to give his staff a good shaking. A live horse is generally better than a dead one, but it isn't desirable to have a horse "alive

and kicking." "Will you take a fine roll this morning?" said a breadman to a good-for-nothing creditor. "Certainly," said the creditor. "Well, lie down and roll to the bottom of the hill." Most bards know nothing of Homer but his blindness, and their blindness, nnlike his, is in

their souls. Some men can be influenced only by the cudgel. Their consciences are as tough as alligators' backs, and their backs as tender as take the oath in question, and it is utter non-The candidate for office who buys the cor-

untion of moral felons is a more contemptible object than the salesmen of their own Inde-Even a virtuous woman is not attractive if he makes herself a vinegar-cruet, a pepperox, or a mustard pot.

The Bible is God's gospel; a pure and lovely roman is God's Eve-angel. An eminent writer speculates as to the reason why woman is more respected in the United tates than in any other country. 'Tis, we

ruess, because she deserves to be. Those laws will re-assert themselves with resist-Opposites often go together. Chills and fevers re generally associated. Almost every sentlmental book worth reading

the illustration of this in the phenomena of the late struggle. Upon the election of men who can and will an autobiography in disguise. Beanty may lift the mind to the Creator, but take the Congressional test oath by the different Districts in the South depends largely the quite as likely to fix it on the creature. rogress of the work of reclothing her with the All systems, however good, require occasions mely and beautiful garments of civil law and xamining and overhauling. Errors and abuses will grow upon them like barnacles upon a ship. self-government. We have heretofore pub-The poet says full many a flower is born to shed the oath, but, for general information, we lve the entire act in which it occurs, which lush unseen-and so is many a malden, so far s cur observation leads. ads as follows:

The traitors of the South may read their his ory in a nation's eyes, but it will be very poor As little as we should wish to be dragged up ward by our associates, is it desirable to be

sauted downward. The trumpet does not nore stun you by its loudness than a whisper casea you by its provoking inaudibility. You seldom see a silly expression among the lebrews. Galn and the pursuit of galn sharpen man's visage. We never heard of an laiot be ng born among them. Many admire the Jewish female physiognomy. We admire lt-but

with trembling. Jacl had those full, dark, incrutable eyes. In the negro countenance you will often meet with strong traits of benignity. We have feit yearnings of tenderness toward some of heee faces-or rather masks-that have looked ut kindly upon one in casual encounters in the treets and highways. We love what Fulier ecutifully calis—these "images of God cut in bony." But we should not like to associate with them, to share our meals and our good

or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States hostile or inlimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability. I will ampport and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation 'freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and isinfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God;' which said oath, so taken and eigned, chall be preserved among the files of the court, House of Congress, or department to which the said office may appertain. And any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and, on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offense, shall be deprived of his office and rendered incapable forever after of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862. nights with them-because they are black. What avails the lusight into sorrow when heir sources remain? Of what avail to cut off few streams from the ocean when the clouds and the billows still exist?

Pray don't fail iii for three or four days to ome, unless you have to wait for a cheap cofin-maker. We don't much like last wills and testaments silly old father's dying inclination shouldn't ive to thwart a living daughter's passion. Love and incense are both so pure that they wili penetrate the heaviest air and the densest

Bless the young girls' little fliagree hearts! Before they marry, they ought to perform quarentine in cotton and serve two or three years pies and puddings. If men do seem devils, it is when, made

runk and callous by the bounty of heaven, hey mock and mortify their fellow-men. There are suspicious men who would search pin-cushion for treason and see daggers in a cdle-case. When young folks are going to church, they

ever heed whether in a slow march or a gal-A tree planted by a dead parent seems to ave its roots within his grave; to strike one seems almost to violate the other. The true reader loves poetry and prose, fiction ad history, scrlousness and mirth, because he

a thorough human being, and contains por-

ions of all the faculties to which they appeal. The Boston Post tells a story of a mariage that took place at one of the city churches t week. The ceremony was to begin at 8 and interests of the white man. The result should . M., but the minister having neglected to no fy the sexton the couple and their friends ere kept waiting on the sidewalk until the try, and induce them to forego, tor a time at outside doors could be unlocked, and it was i cast, the discussion of a theory which can neve then necessary to force a boy through a venti- be reduced to general practice in this country. lator to remove the bars from the inside doors. The radicals should for a moment reflect upon

erally lateligent, refuse to confer the privilege

out of Congress, which will tend to mutual exinto Congress next winter. asperation, and will retard the progress of reconciliation now so happliv going on throughout istration.

It seems to us, therefore, that another amnesty proclamation will be indispensable. It is supposed that the excepted classes number at least sixty or seventy thousand. Now, the expense to cach one of these ln going to Washington and returning, with the necessary hotel expenses there, can hardly be less than three dred dollars. This will make an aggregate of eighteen million doilars. This is a heavy eum for the South to pay, impoverished as her ening of their hands. The policy of the people are. But only the richer persons can South is conclitation, pacification. Such a course possibly bear the expense at present, so that many of the poorer and perhaps more deservit tr'umphantly to carry out its friendly intening persons will be prevented from obtaining Executive elemency at all for the present if the stem now in vogue be kept up. We think the North to sustain the President. It will give that a general amnesty, greatly reducing the nber of the excepted classes and granting a pardon upon certain conditions, would be propand defeat the radicals, both before the people er, and tend to expedite the process of pacitica-

on which is going on. What objection can be urged to such a proc nation if the pardons in question are to be nted at ail? But they are granted every day. gress. This seems too plain to admit of any What is done in six days by a wearisome process might be done in half an hour by a proclaterests of the country or any danger of dis-

be (Williams) swears he will not have United States taxes collected in the co-while he is in it. I also learn that Wil arrested Mr. Gordon once, in company w turbing the public tranquillity. We trust the President will soon relieve himfrom the burdens which must now so sorely oppress him in this respect. His life is of vast importance to the whole country, and anything that can mliitate against his health he onght sedulously to guard against. It is a duty he owes alike to his country and himself. I am informed, is quartered in a mountain cave

years. Mr. Barnett was one of the most ex prevent the country from settling down into his age. We doubt whether he was ever sick. stances were of course vastiv different then He was remarkable for his abstemious habits, from what they are now, and might doubtiess as the old Creolea and French of Louisiana neually are, and to this circumstance is undoubtedly frequently reach. The fast young fellows of the prema, the supreme law. But all this does not present day, who die before they should be out affect the law as it stands, and as no man can of their leading strings, would do well to make

reasonably doubt it will stand until after the a note of this. What a mother can do is thus told by the Worcester (Mass.) Spy: "On Wednesday forenocn, as the wife of John Mackenzie was drawing water from a well in Northbridge Center her little son Walter stopped too near the well. jost his balance in some way, and fell head first into the well, which is about twenty feet deep. Mrs. Mackenzie, finding the means at hand nadequate to the rescue of her son from his perilous altuation, descended into the well. vithout any ladder or heip, and brought her

son up safely." Even the New York Evening Post objects Sumner's sweeping scheme of centralization and military government. The Post is radica enough in all conscience, but it can't stand mner's consolldation and royalty. Only the very small and very malignant radicals can do

One of the richest men in New York is said to keep his daughters, married and single, ousy cutting off coupons for a whole afternoon and evening before interest day; when the cutiing is done, the eldest daughter herself sweeps out the room to intercept waifs and

James Monroe, the sixth President of the Inlted States, died in New York so poor that his remains found a resting place through the charity of one of his friends. They remain in a emetery in School street, but no monument marks the spot where they repose.

For In Cyprus the cholera is aggravated by he terrible fever season of the country. Or the approach of the scourge all the European inhabitants fled from the town of Larnaca to the mountains, with the exception of the French Consul, the Count de Maricourt, who remained at his post. He paid for his devotedness with his life, dying of the epidemic.

Tastes differ with regard to birds. The nfant delights in crows, but hates the thrush; some lunatics are raven mad; gluttons are fond f swallows; artillerists fancy Parrotts; misers cultivate the golden eagles; gamblers like pigeons and gulls; thleves go ln for robin; and very good husband loves his duck of a wife.

Colonel Inslee, of St. Joseph, Mo , in : tter to his family from the plains, savs that 3. J. Parker, of the 7th Michigan cavalry, was ecently tled to a wagon by the Indians, surounded with bacon, and in that position

[For the Sunday Journal.] BY MISS LATEA GROSVENOR.

> We sat in the school-room together, And the sunlight streaming there Shone hrighter as it rippled O'er the hraids of her golden hair. I forgot the brightness of springtime The hineness of the sky. For she was bending on me The glance of her bright blue eye. We talked of the far off future,

What its gifts for each might be, And wondered if it promised Fairest for her or me; If the flowers to spring in each pathway Would many be and rare, And if peace and rest would follow The schoolgiri's life of care,

When a voice, as of an angel, Down from some listening star Fell on our ears like music So low and sweet, yet far: Pier future shall be fairest Whose life shows brightest deeds; Her garland shall be rarest Whose heart-soil yields no weeds. "And she who first is fitted

To rise on spirit wing, And joins, with lips unsullied, The songs the angels sing, She shall be first admitted There never comes a sorrow Nor e'en a thought of care

I sit to day in the shadow Of a dull, a dreary sky: Of Mary's bright blue eye I know as I sit here weeple Of my early friend bereft Why she was first to be take And why it is I who am ieft,

the gross injustice of urging negro suffrage upon the late reteillous States, in which the negro population is as ignorant as it is large. Capt. L. P. Plummer, A. A. G., Lexington, Ky .: while the people of Connecticut and Colora to, where the negroes are few in number and gen-

HRADQ'RS, FORT CLAY, KY, Oct. 1, 1865

o effort at all to furnish me any assistance by way, or to comply with the order.

(v), very cautiously, and frequently send

ats, but In neither case did any harm to th

their enemies. I encomped one night at Haz Green, and during the night a party of mounts

right, advanced on my pickets, who promp batted them, and upon their relusal to comp fired on them, when they immediately dash

returned by a different route, known as the

Riglan's Mills and Sulphur Springs road, with same caution and diligence as on the advance, out could not succeed in finding any of the

On my return I found Mr. Gordon quietly hid

causes of complaint against Mr. Gordon: First, that Gordon attached his property to pay for horses taken from him (Gordon) by William

ricsted Mr. Gordon once, in company with a fir. Hazelrieg, of the same county, and sent bem to Richmond and had them confined for ighteen months. I saw Mr. Hazelrigg on my cturn, in Mount Sterling. His also a refugeer om his home, and Williams has sworn to kill in the same transparent of the contractions.

im if he returns to the county.

Greenwade, the noted guerilla and murderer.

ear the line of Rowan and Morgan counties:

that he has with him fifteen or eighteen men, all desperate characters; that their position is

all desperate characters; that their position is strengly fortified; that nothing but a regular slege could remove or take them; and the cave

ELECTIONS THIS FALL

We present herewith the result of the last

etions in Ohlo: 1864-PRESIDENT.

Election takes place October 19th.

mmand, nor were the parties able to or

I then, with my own command, proceeded by of McCormack's Cap and Hazel Green t

Capt. L. P. Plummer, A. A. G., Lexington. Ky.:
CAPTAIN: I have the bonor to report that, in
obedience to Special Order No. 199, from division headquarters, I proceeded with thirty-two
men of my command, on the 23d day of September last, by way of Mount Sterling, to Morgen county, Kentacky. That on my arrival in
Mount Sterling, I learned that Mr. Gordon, U.
S. internal revenue collector, had gone to Owingsville. I detached and sent a non-commisstoned efficer and two men by way of that place,
with instructions to get him (Gordon) and meet
the command at Olympian Springs. The detachment met me accordingly, and reported
that Mr. Gordon could not be found at Owingsville or in the vicinity. I then encamped at
said Springs, and sent another detachment to
the same place, instructed to make diligent
earch for him, and request the commanding
cilicer of a company of State Guards at that
jdace to assist in learning where he was. I also
sent by the same party the inclosed order to the upon them. We rejoice that the question in both Colorado and Connecticut was submitted to the people upon its own merits, it being whether or not groes should be allowed to vote. No question "intelligence," or "morality," or "property" was considered in the ejection, the result of which shows that the popular judgment, in the two States, is against negro suffrage upon any cinditions. This is the true ground npon which o disense the subject. "This Government," in the language of the lamented Stephen A. Douglas, "is a Government of white men," and we shall always oppose the conferring of political eut by the same party the inclosed order to the same company. You will find the reply in-dorsed on the back of the order; and they made power upon the negro population, not only rom the fact that they lack the virtue and in telligence necessary to faithful citizenship, but because of their race and color. The line of eparation between the white and black races is by nature a broad and deep one, and they can never be safely associated in the same body oditic upon terms of equality. Let the negroes the location of any of the num go free, but let all political power in this coanguerrilles that infest the country. Twice thes partles were fired on from the cliffs and thick try be retained exclusively in the hands of white men, whose blood will admit of a common nationality. The decision just given to this question by the people of Connecticut and Colo-

THE PROCESS OF PARDONING .- We fear the President will kill himself if he do not simpliy and shorten the process of granting pardons. We don't see how it is possible for him to give personal attention to one in a score who are waiting for Executive clemency, and who he intends, of course, shall receive it. He will have to depend upon assistants, or the work will not be half done by the close of his admin

rado will go far toward settling the controversy

In every other State, and will exert an impor-

tant influence upon the question of admitting

the representatives from the Southern States

sired on them, when they immediately dashed away. Next morning proceeded with caution, until within a few miles of the residence of John T. Williams (the guerrilla chief), when I detached twelve men, and heading them myself, went cautionsly until in sight of his residence, when I immediately surrounded the house and made search for him, but to no effect. His wife stated that he had not been home for more than a week, and that she did not know where he was. A man living on the premises stated that he was at home four days previous, and had now gone to Virginia. My own opinion was the was hidden in the neighborhood, at once proceeded to search the cuits an dashed hat in the opinion do that in the continuous described one of the cuits and the continuous dashed he was concluded to return, and that if he was ever found there it would be by accident.

tion. The granting of the elemency might be made contingent upon certain conditions, to be complied with by the parties receiving it in such a way as to prevent any detriment to the

The New Orleans papers record the death f Mr. Maurice Barnett. Sr., at the age of 89 traordinary specimens of vigorous longevity we ever knew. Nine years ago, at the Presidential election, he exhibited all the zeal, mental and physical robustness, and enthusiasm in the cause that distinguished any young man of half

An independent State Rights cket has also been put forward, lexander Long for Governor, and zipnis for Lieutenant Governor. The Legislature to be chosen this year will elect. United States Senator in place of John Sherian, whose term expires on the 4th of Ma 1867. The candidates on the Reput ire Mr. Sherman and Gen. Robert C.

nd on the Democratic side, Clement L. Val Lincoln, Rep... McCletlan, Dem

The election for Governor in this State takes place on the second Tuesday in October. The radical Republican candidate is William M. Stone, the present incumbent, while the Democrats and conservative Republicans have fined and nominated Thomas H. Button, Jr. The Lattelayma to be alored will choose a United

Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator in place of Hon. James Harlan, who resigned his seat in the Senate to accept the Secretaryship of the Interior. John A Kasson, Major General Samuel R. Curtis, and Beigadier-General Fitz Henry Warren, are the aspirate for the president rante for the position. The election in Massachusetts takes place November 7th. The Republican candidate for Governor is Alexander H. Ballock, the Demo-cratic is Darius N. Couch.

The following is the vote of Massachusetts at recent elections:

The election in New Jersey takes place No vemter 7th. The candidates for Governor are Marcus L Ward (Republican), and Theodore The following election returns explain them-

MINNESOTA. The election in Minnesota takes place on vovember 7th. The candidates for Governor use Wm. E. Marshall (Republican) and Henry crat)
s voted in a one-sided way for
s will be seen by the figures an-

LINES WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OF MARY A

The election in the Empire State takes place office, Republican, Personal Constant of State. P. C. Barlow. H The following tole shows the result of the lections in New ork for several years:

October 3d, says:

Wie c esiA dispatch from Springfield, Ill., dated

The tide of emigration from the Middle States The tide of emigration from the Middle States to Missouri seems to have set in in good earnest. Scarcely a day passes in which some twenty to thirty families do not pass through this city en route to the latter State. Some thirty-eight wagons, laden with emigrants, passed to-day. The books of the Federal undertaker at Nash-

It is believed that there will be no changes in the Cablest before "the temper of the next Congress has been ascertained." [From the Merc York Herald.]

A NOVELLEN TERPRISE. NY OF WOMEN FOR THE FAR W

families, and twenty young men. will stain port in the first week of October, steamship Continental, for Washington tory. The vessel will pass round Cape The persons on board emigrate to the coast nafer the superintendence of Mr. Merrer, a resident of Washington Territe member of the Territorial Council, an suthorized agent, by appointment, of Gov Pickering. We give below a history of scheme of emigration. THE EMIGRANTS.

The largest number of young women who accompany the expecition, and whose presence constitutes its principal features, are from the New England States. They are chiefly the laughters of soldiers. Their ages vary from division to twenty-rive years; a very few are clief. They are guaranteed employment when they arrive in Washington Turritory, with a mufficient remuneration to make them independ. sufficient remuneration to make them independent. This is not a matrimonial adventure; it is expressly elipulated that the wages of the gris shall be adequate for their support without recourse to marriage, though there is not the most distant probability that any joung woman who desires to marriage. who desires to marry will be prevented.

who desires to marry will be prevented. Three girls, we are assured, are, in respect to education and personal qualities, equal to the average of the women in this or any other State; many of them go out as teachers, and others are to engage in any occupation with which they ge familiar. None of them are received without ample recommendations. The sum they are to receive is four dollars a week in gold. About cue-third of the whole number will pay twenty-five dollars each toward defraying the expenses of their journey. All the others go free. The few families who emigrate in this compa

by are mechanics, who are much needed on the cacific coast. About one-half of them are shownakers; the remainder have useful trades olung men who are of the party have been oldlers, and were in the service from the behaling of the war. Several of them were THE BEGINNING OF THE SCHEME.

Mr. Mercer, the founder of this expedition, came to the East two years ago, and on his return to the territory took with him twelve young women, who were guaranteed employment, as the members of the present company have been. Nearly all taught school, and received for their services from fifty to eighty deliars a month. They did not become lone-some or tired of the territory, ner have they desired to return. Several of them are now married, and their places as teachers are now vacant. The success of this first enterprise encouraged Mr. Mercer to extend his prins, so that they would comprise the emigration of a ship-lead of women. He was duly commisd by Governor Pickering as an agent of hington Territory, and the Governor also gave him a most flattering letter of recommen-ration, in which Mr. Mercer's high character and responsibility were fully certified Mr. Mercer was also provided with letters of introneticn to prominent persons in this city, and n the Eastern States. With these documents a started from the territory in February last, ory in February last and came directly to New York.

Garge.

On my return I found Mr. Gordon quietly hid away about fifteen miles from home, afiaid to proceed any faither or let any one know where he was. He returned with me, and is now in the city to make his own statement.

John T. Williams dashes over that district ot country at pleasure with from three to lifteen men, and is the terror of the whole country, except such as join his band or aid him otherwise. Gaizens come to me, pleading in terrs that some forces be kept there to protect their families and property; many who could not see me sent for protection. A majority of the best citizens have been compelled to leave the country. In ore section I traveled thirteen miles and found but one hones occupied, although in the distance there were over twenty residences that would compare favorably with any in the country, and I was, I think, credibly informed that all were driven from their homes by Williams, Greenwade, and like characters.

The country around West Liberty is very peor, and I found it would be impossible to subsist my command there any considerable time, there being nothing for either man or horse but green corn.

Williams appears to have two charges or causes of complaint against Mr. Gordon: First, that Gordon attached his property to pay for A NEW PLAN. He decided to do what he could to encourage emigration overland, and made a journey to Kaneas with that view. Subsequently he re turned to New York, and devised a plan b turned to New York, and devised a plan by which he hoped to take one hundred and fifty young women and one hundred and afty families to the Pacidic coast, on the condition that the passage money of all persons should be ported by themselves, but that work should be found for them in the territory for specified wages. He traveled through Massachusetts, distributed circulars embodying his plan, and held many conferences, with varying prospects, but without marked success.

THE ORIGINAL SCHEDLE Mr. Mercer determined to make an effort for e fulfilment of the plan that was first former the fulfillment of the plan that was first formed. He visited Governor Andrew, of Massachuretta, and asked him to use his influence with the Government to procure a steamer to convey seven hundred danghters of dead soldiers, or war widows, or other respectable and deserving females. Governor Andrew, after examining the credentials of Mr. Mercer, entered heartily into his plans, said they were such as ought to be encouraged, and offered to assist Mr. Mercer by all the means in his power. The Governor added that he had thought much upon this subadded that he had thought much upon this sub-ject, and had tried to direct attention to the ad-vantages of the kind of emigration proposed, from Massachusetts and from other States of the East, where there is too large a proportion of females, to the States and Terrilories of the females, to the States and Territories of est, where the proportion is too small. fercer's proposition was, in brief, that ercer's preposition was, in brief, that he culd himself agree to provide the provisions r the emigrants while on their way to the slege could remove or take them; and the cave is suppose to contain much coin and valuables. He (Greenwade) is, perhaps, the most desperate and cruel man in the State, and is known not long since to have shot and wonaded a Federal soldier so as to capture him, and then spilt his head open with a saber.

Hoping this may be satisfactory as well as beneficial, I have the honor to be, Captain, year respectfully, your obedient servant. for the emigrants while on their way to the Pacific, as well as to procure them homes, if the Government would furnish a vessel, manned and coaled for the purpose. The Governor gave Mr. Mercer a letter to the Secretary of War, fully approving the objects of the emigration, and certifying to the character of Mr. Mercer as a proper person to take charge of the emigrants.

Mr. Mercer went to Washington with his let-ter and approached the Secretary of the Navy-Mr. Welles heard him through, and at the close said he could see no objection to the plane; on the contrary be thought the Government might justly grant, the aid distrail. He, however, could do nothing; all the vesseis over which he had any Gontol were for war purposes, and not for the carriage of passengers. Mr. Stanton, he said, had all the transports, which alone were fitted for the service required. e said, had all the transports, which alone sere fitted for the service required.

Mr. Mercer raw Col. Bowers of Gen. Grant's tail, with whom he was already acquainted, not the Colonel consented to help him as much a possible. Mr. Mercer drew up an outline of is rectarge, and the paper was put into the ands of Gen. Grant. He said to Mr. Mercer but he had thought of the matter, and aperted it. He would see the President.

MR. JOHNSON APPROVES.

MR. JOHNSON APPROVES. On the next day General Grant saw Mr. Johnson. The President gave his approval, and, by his direction, the matter was referred to the Screetary of War. The Lientenant-General advised with Mr. Stanton, who gave his assent; but they decided that it should be given into the charge of Major-General Howard.

Mr. Mercer then explained his project to General Howard, who thought exceedingly well of it. General Howard requested Mr. Mercer to describe his scheme in writing, and, when that was done, the General gave the desired recommendation, on which General Grant sent an order to Brigadier-General Van Villet, Quartermaster at New York, to assign a steamer for the purpose of carrying to Washington Territory the females who might be designated by Mr. Mercer. General Van Villet had many steamers under his control. The arrangement thus cucunded was according to the original proposition, by which Mr. Mercer was to provide the food for the emigrants, and the Government was to see to it that they were conversed to the place of their destination. Mr. Mercer then proceeded to make the arrangements for the vivage. On the next day General Grant saw Mr. John

YAGE.
THE SELECTION OF THE EMIGRANTS. Repairing again to Massachusetts, Mr. Mercer issued circulars and traveled from place to place in that State and in the States of Concellent, New Hampshire, and Maine. His beacquarters remained in New York. He requested that letters on the subject of emigration, and intended for him, should be directed thither; and as he passed to various towns he telegraphed to New York, and they were sent to him every three days. His programme was as follows: He usually spent two or three days in larger towns, and young ladies and their friends were invited to call upon him for the information he desired to give, and for general conversation, by which they could ascertain what chartees there might be for them in a new country?

of nearly all classes visited him; they Girls of nearly all classes visited him; they came in their best clothing, and sometimes in parties of considerable numbers, consisting of their acquaintances and relatives. Mr. Mercer told them of Washington Territory; its resources, scenery, and prospects; described society there, and explained to each applicant, when he had learned what her qualifications were, the circumstances under which she would probably live and support herself after the settlement in the territory. Some of the girls, on hearing what he had to say, and on considering the distance they had to travel to reach Washington Territory, thought it too far, or that they could not be contented or suited in other rejects, and declined to go. Others who said they at first little thought of the contents of th

About. 1 of a search of the departure of the civy of the care of the salling of the veces which General Grant had ordered for his use. The Quartermaster answered that he thought Mr. Mercer could not depend upon any ald from the Government. Quartermaster-General Meigs had declined to allow the use of a vessel to carry the emigrant; General Grant, that officer said, had no right to issue the order tor it. After a delay of three weeks no result had been reached; and Mr. Mercer went directly to General Meigs.

NEW CONDITIONS.

NEW CONDITIONS.

Mr. Mercer's interview with the Quartermaster-General was somewhat extended. That efficer made no objections to the plan of emigration, but he said the Government could not incur an expense of fifty thousand dollars to carry it into effect. The Department had abandoned the project of sending a vessel to the Pacific, where one was much wanted for the Government service. It appears that one of General Grant's reasons for ordering the steamer or orginally was to supply this want. General orginally was to supply this want. General eeli to go if Mr. Mercer would man, coal, and provision her. The latter agreed to the pro-posal on the ground that he must do so or fail altogether to comply with his engagements. General Meige made an order accordingly. It was approved in the effice of the Secretary of War. Mr. Mercer came to this city with it, and the steamship Continental was designated to

THE ARCHI EXPEDITION—Henry Grinnell, Eq., has received a letter when Mr. H. III write to Capt. Chapel to be forwarded to Mr. Grinnell, from which we are permitted to ex-

Draw Fairing Charm: In this letter I have a me deeply interesting inte igence to communicate to you. Since fairing in with the natives I have not been ide. In think in Parry anarrative of second voyage for the discovery of N. W. passage relating to the E quimanx of Winter liland and Igloolik, but these natives are perfectly posted up. Indeed, I find through my superior interpreter, Too. kee-li-too, that many deeply interesting incidents occurred at both named places that never found their place in Parry or Lyon's works. But the great work already done by me is gaining little by little from these matters through Too. koo-li-too and E-barthese natives through Too koods too and E-beer-bing relating to Sur John Franklin's expedition be one hundreth part—most of it relating to

o'clock A. M.

The natives are now loading sledge-it is

is) o'clock A. M.]

I will give you very briefly what the people of ingland and America will be most interested to earn. When I come down I shall bring my ispatches and journals up to the time of writing you. These will be committed to your care or transmitting to the States. The most important matter that I have acquired relate to he fact that there may vet be three environments. the fact that there may yet be three survivors Sir John Franklin's expedition—and one these Crozier, the one who succeeded Sir Joh Sir John Franklin's expedition—and one of these Crozier, the one who succeeded Sir John Franklin on his death. The details are deeply interesting, but this must suffice till I come down: Crosier and three men with him were found by a cousin of Ou-o-la (albert). Shoo-cheark-nuhl (John), and Ar-too (Frank), while moving on the ice from one igloo to another—this cousin having with him his family, and engaged in sealing. This occurred near Neitchille (Boshia Felix Peninsula). Crozier was nothing but "skin and bones"—was nearly starved to death—while the three men with him were fat. The consin soon learned that the three fat men had been living on human fisch—on the fesh of their companions, who all deserted the two ships that were fast in mountains of ice, while Crozier was the only man that would not eat human fiesh, and for this reason he was almost dead from starvation. This consin (who has two names, but I cannot stop to give them now) took Crozier and the three men at once in charge. He soon caught a seal, and gave Crozier quickly a little—a very little plees, which was nearly raw—only one mentful the first day. The consin did not give the three fat men anything, for they could well get slong till Crozier's life was safe. The next day the cousin gave Crozier a little larger place of the same seal. By the utilicions care of this consistence of the cousin care cousin gave Crozier a little larger piece of the same seal. By the judicious care of this cousi for Crozier, his life was saved. Indeed, Cro same seal. By the judicious care of this cousin for Crouser, his life was saved. Indeed, Crozer's own judgment stuck to him in this terrible situation, for he agreed with this cousin that one little bit was all he should have the draw day. When the cousin first saw Crozler's face, it locked so had—his eyes all sunk in, the face so skeleton-like and haggard, that he (the cousin) did not dare to look upon Crozier's face for several days after; it made him (the cousin) feel so had! This noble cousin, whem the who's civilized world will ever remember for his humanity, took care of Crozier and his three men, save one, who died, during the whole winter. One man, however, died a short time after the cousin found them, not because he starred, but because he was sick. In the spring ler and each of his men had guas and ey killed a great many ducks, nowyers, &c., in their guns. Here they lived with the and that at the two last man

Into couch had heard or rarry, byen, and Grozer, of his lunuit friends at Repulse Bay, some years previous, and therefore when Croster gave him his name he recollected it. The cousin saw Crozier, one year before he found him and the three men, where the two ablasters had been to falsosity. Crozier and the two men lived with the Neitzbille Innuits some time. The Innuits likely him (Crozier) very much and treated him stwo men and one Innuit, who took along a black (2) (an India rubber boat, as E blar-bing thinks it was, for all along the ribs there was something that could be dilled with sit). For the limits are south course. When One is (albert) and his brothers, in 1254, east this consist had been so good to Crozier and his men at Pelly Bay (which is not far from Neitzbille), the cousin had not heard whether Crozier and the two men and Neitzbille huntit had ever come back or not. The Innuits never think they are dead—do not believe they are Crozier offered to give his cont to the are. Crosser offered to give his gun to the consin for saving his life, but the consin would not accept it, for he was afraid it would him (the consin), it made such a great noise, and hilled everything with nothing. Them Crosses are the consideration of the co and hilled everything with nothing. Then Cro-zler gave him (the comain) a long, curions knife (sword as E bler-bing and Too-kee il too say it is), and gave him many pretty things besided, [The dogs are all in haraces, and stedges leaded and Innuits waiting for my letters. I promise to be ready in thirty minutes.] Creater told the cousin of a fight with a band of Indiane—not Innuits but Indians. This must have occurred near the entrance of Great Fish or Back's river. More of this when I see you.

God bless you. C. F. HALL. Unconstitutional —We learn from the Kenncky Sentinel that Judge Apperson, at the Auust term of the Montgomery Circuit Court, les suit of Henry P. Reid against the Kentnek age Company, decided the "Act of Congres proved March 3, 1865," freeing the wives an idean at ages. This suit was brought by Mr. Reid against the

which the plaintiff demurred, and Judge person rendered the following judgment or I demurrer: The detailers as the of paragraph of the defaults answer must be and is sustained, became although it avers generally that the slaves alleged to be taken were free persons of co'or, it limits and fetters this general averament by the statement that they were clothed with freedom by the act of Congress of March 3, 1843, which attempts to illustrate the statement of the statement to illustrate the statement of th

by the defendants, no cilentia, that these produce dealined by plaintiff, were once his et, and whether slavery be considered a titlus or a mere relation, Congress could change it in regard to these "dry" patriots more than it could break the bonds of apprenticeship of a white nodder's wite or child. It could not absolve the soldier's wite or child. It could not absolve the soldier himself from sach bond—but could hold it in absyance only until the first and highest service elained and held by the Government was rendered. The act is therefore deemed to be unconstitutional and vold."

We are informed that the defendants excepted to this judgment by there attorneys, and intend

we are into need any the ceremann excepton to this judgment by their attorneys, and intend to take the case to the higher courte-direct to the Appellate Court of Kenneky, and if not successful there, to the Supreme Court of the United States.—Frankfort Commonwealth. DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPRAISA

PRANKFORT, OLA, & 1965.
Seddons vs. Ragam, Montgomery: affirmed.
Bush vs. Vostos, Clarke: affirmed.
Warren vs. Goodman, Barren: reversed.
Daniels' admir vs. Morris, Clarke: reversed.
Goliber vs. Commonwealth. Admir: reversed.
McArthur vs. Br. ss. Campbell: reversed as to J. L.
Arthur, and affirmed as to A. E. McArthur.

Hon, Alvin Duvall re-appointed reporter for the Court.
Daniel McCallister vs. A. D. McCallister, Louisvil D. McCallister vs. Duniel McCallister, Louisvill er rehearing. Graham, Marion; potition for rehearis il d. vs. Hudsen, &c., Madison; opinion slightly my

make the voyage.

FINAL PREPARATIONS.

Mr. Mercer is now at the Merchants of the continuous and the Merchants of the Court will fillians. Car Cluding his arrangements for the journey. H:

and indicate that the vote for Governor between Fisher and Humphrey will be quite close. lumphrey is probably elected. He was a Brigedler General in the Confederate army. Mr. Porter, the candidate for Judge of the High Court of this district, is, as far as heard from, 200 ahead of his competitor, Mr. Handy. Judge Porter is opposed to receiving the testimony of segroes as competent evidence against white men. His election is regarded as a great trimph by the party which contends that the ion of the Convention freeing the slaves eaves them in the position occupied by free egroes before the war, and that State laws apply alike to freedmen and free blacks. As far as heard from, two representatives have been re \$1,682,453.94.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue and that traveling agents of manufactures of manufactures are a second commissioner of manufactures of manu cted who are in favor of this construction of the action of the Convention. FRANK.

rely iorbidden.

publication in New York of the statethat the proposed conversion of cominterest motes into five-twenties by SecMcCalloch gives the latter the power to
additional notes to replace those absorbed
have been made under misrepresentation
law, and does the Treasury Department,
injustice. No such additional issue will
de, and mone such ever contemplated by
culloch.

cial to the World from Washingto be Freedmen's Bareau has recently a large amount of property to person in the adjoining counties of Virginia

tural Commissioner Newton has i eport for the month just closed. lefty to farm eteck. In a summa

In order to encourage the undertaking the

rement grants to the company an allow-of 40 per cent on the net product of dis-best remembated by it over the lines to and kmerica, and in order to contribute as

on possible to the encoses of the pres-undertaking, the Minister of Pablic will adopt the measures necessary wring the company's telegraph from be-aliciously injured by the local population the came time the Government refuses to

ag the more important applications for

inte Cubinet changes are

The report of the Committee on Seccession, estitled "An ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of May 20, 1871," came np in the convention to day, when a minimum was offer proposaling at the ordinance of second

Superintendent of the U. S.

easl currency, and a return to the

NASHVILLE, October 5. On inquiry in the proper source I learn that the beence of Gen. Thomas from Nashville will deay for a short time the action on the question ithdrawing the troops from Kentucky. eter King, of Albany, N. Y., nephew Preston King, has been the recipient events from the War Department for un corvices. pinion in military circles favor keeping a force acre for the present, but it is supposed that Gen. Thomas will reduce the garrisons to the lest possible number, with no power to inerfere with civil matters. The court martial in the case of Col. Crane

JACKSON, MISS., Oct. 4.

The election returns are coming in slowly.

ow to summor important witnesses. W. Sem Louisville, has been telegraphed for. No charges against Dr. Houston have ye been filed at Gen. Thomas's headquarters. It is authoritatively denied that Hood, of the House, and others, intend to impeach Brown low. It is charged that Brownlow circulates A large amount of confiscated rebel property this month by the United States Marshal. Pro ceedings for a similar purpose are going on in

The Tennessee Conference was very largely attended, the question of the reunion of the Church North and South being under discus-The bill repealing the franchise act will be

ntreduced shortly, and an exciting struggle [Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

Nashville, Oct. 5, 1865. Brevet Major General Hazen relieves Brevet Major-General R. W. Johnston as commander of this military district. By returns from the Freedmen's Bureau, now ng made out, it appears that on the first day

of October there were 2,177 negroes under the care of the Government at Camp Nelson, Ky., all of whom are to be sent off by the last of the The refugee camps at Nashville, Memphis, Clarkeville, Louisville, Paducah, Coinmbus, Henderson, and Chattanooga have all been

Seven bundred darkies left here during the past week for their old homes in the State, where they will readily obtain employment rom their old masters. A grand demonstration and meeting of ne-

ces took place at Edgefield to-day. They arched through the city with banners, &c. Gen. Fiske made a speech to them, exorting them to industry, &e, and telling them they would not be supported by the Government in the future, but must depend on themselves.

The General Convention of the Episcopal Crurch reassembled in St. Andrew's Church at 10 A. M., when the roll was called. A delegation from the diocese of North Carolina answered to their names. A delegation from the diocese of Texas was admitted yesterday. A resolution was offered by Dr. Meade that during the session of the Convention a day be set apart as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to aimighty God for the restoration of peace and the preservation of the Union.

Mr. Hanna, of Philadelphia, offered a substitute declaring that gratitude was due to the Almighty for the restoration of the authority of the Government over the whole country, and for the sholition of slavery.

Both resolutions were withdrawn, it being understood that a resolution of a similar character would be presented by the House of Bishops.

Rev. C. B. Lock, of Delaware, offered a resolution relative to the death of Vice-Admiral Dupont, who was a delegate from the ciocese of Delaware to the last Convention.

Rev. Dr. Mahone, of Maryland, offered a resolution relative to the death of Rev. W. P. Wyst., of Maryland.

Resolutions were adopted in relation to the death of R Howell Gardner, lay delegate from Maine to the last Convention, and Rev. W. W. Creighton, of New York.

Hen. S. B. Ruggles, of New York, offered a resolution of the Convention of the diocese of New York asking for the provincial system of division of the diocese of the Church in the United States to be established.

Mr. Ruggles said the object of the resolution was to increase the number of dioceses in the country.

ontry. The resolution was made the special order for

ay, at 1 o'clock.

The Harris stated that the delegation of the

Dr. Harris stated that the delegation of the clocese of Pennsylvania has been instructed to offer resolutions of a similar character relative to the provincial system of dividing dioceses, and would do so at a inture time.

Rev. Dr. Howe, of the committee appointed to piepare an additional body of hymns, offered a resolution for the printing of five hundred copies of the additional hymns prepared by the committee, for the use of the Convention. The Convention resolved to meet daily at 10 o'clock A. M., and adjourn at S.P. M.

The resignation of Hiram Cape as Treasurer was received, but not accepted.

It was stated for the first time in fifteen years that the Convention convened with a balance of twenty dollars.

Judge Churchill, of Kentneky, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Canons to present month.

be Hersid's Washington special says it is leent from an order issued from the Freedn's Barsan to-day, that the restoration of perty now held as abandoned and confision to be entered into by the commission he Bureau throughout the South, with scrucus exactness in regard to the title of the seand the legal owners hope thereof.

Washington, Oct. 5.

ecretary Seward, who left Washington yes-lay evening, with his family, for Auburn, Y., he expected to be absent about ten days, timister Clay has transmitted to the State witness an official copy of the conditions

write an official copy of the conditions matted between the Russian Telegraph artment and Hiram Sibley for the establishment of telegraphic communication ween Russia and America, by which the exafter right is granted to the latter plenipo-tiary of the American Western Union Tele-aph Company, for thirty-three years from the sy the line shall be opened, the Russian Gov-ment to grant a further term as it may judge

of chaptain. Adjourned.

New York, Oct. 5.,
The Times' Washington cays the Secretary of the Treasury recently received a communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, ransmitting a suggestion made by citizens of this in reference to the employment of freedmen along the Mississippi, under the direction of efficers of the Government, or otherwise, in epairing the broken leves on the lower coast of the Mississippi river, in order to give employment to thousands of freedmen now one of the coast of the Mississippi river, in order to give employment to thousands of freedmen now one of the coast of the Mississippi river, in order to give employment to thousands of freedmen now one of the coast of the Mississippi river, in order to give employment to thousands of freedmen now one of the coast of the land-arms. of the Mississippi river, in order to give emidoyment to thousands of freedmen now ont of
work, and by so doing to aid the land-owners
of Mississippi in restoring the country to its
former condition. In order to reimbarse the
fovernment for the labor performed by these
fovernment for the labor performed the matter to
the Commissioner of Freedmen Affairs, with the
following indorsement:

"Assuming the condition of the freedmen and
of the part of country as represented, it would
appear advisable that some plan to meet the
existencies of the situation should be devised."

Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, referred the papers to Col. Eston, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, who, having been conmissioner of the Bureau, who, having been con-

desioner of the Bureau, who, having been con-sected with freedmen's affairs in Mississippi, ras deemed competent to place the matter in

nel Eaton in his report says: Some levees were destroyed by our armies. They have ever been cared for by the General Govern-ment. They could be fitted at present. It ment. They could be fitted at present. It exemed to me as part of a military work connected with the war. The war is closed, and should the General Government take npon itself the special expense, and especially discharging the duties of municipals and States? The Government can no more assume to repair all the determinant of the rebellion than it can have been people own-like. Gen. Fullerion, chief of Gen. Howard's stall

The rebel General Pillow areas and and

Gen. Follerton, chief of Gen. Howards stall, leaves to day for a few months' sole-in in the isouthern States, for the purpose of a co-offil and extended serviliny of the affile of the following the morning.

It is said that Mr. Russell, postmaster at Davemport, C. W., has been removed, and Geo. N. Sanders appointed in his stead.

Several weeks ago, a lady friend made application to the State Department for a passport for Gengral Beauregard, that he might avail himself of the official order permitting off-inders to voluntarily exile themselved during the pleasure of the Government; but it is understood that some Southern lady, who was to-day at the President's bouse, is interesting herself to procure for him the Executive elemency.

Colonel Thomas, Assistant Commissioner of Preedmen's Affairs for the State of Mississippi, informs the Burean here that he has notified the indical efficer and magistrates of the provisional government of Mississippi that when they allow negroes the same rights and privileges as are accorded to white men before their courts, the officers of the Burean will not interiere with such kilbunals, but accorded the Mayor of Vicksburg having signified his willingness to allow colored people the right. norning.
It is said that Mr. Russell, poetmaster at Dav-

cognizances of case coming within the jurisdiction of the Mayor of Victburg, but to turn all such cases over to the Mayor for trial.

The United States Consul at Port Mahon says the cholers at Palma Majorica has carried off many people. There is no dimunition of the isease. A panic prevails there. It has also ppeared at Cinderals. It is now admitted that bout seventy pligrims died at Port Mahon. The choiers has broken ont west of Port Ma

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5. Richmond papers of to-day contain a letter from Gov. Pierpont in answer to an interrogatory of J. W. Lewellen tonching the eligibility of candidates. The President says: It is painful at this time, in the distracted condition of the State, when so many are petitioning for pardon, and meetings are being held in large numbers in every county, passing resolutions declaratory of the loyalty of the people to the Pederal Government, that there should be reason for raising these questions. Congress, acting under a provision of the Constitution of United States, which is in these words, to-wit: Each house shall be the judge of the election returns and the qualification of its own members, has passed joint resolutions declaring that all of its members shall take the oath to which you refer; that resolutions prescribing the oath will have to be repealed before any member who cannot conscientionsly subscribe to it can take his seat. It is not expected that Congress will repeal that resolution in order to give seats to members who cannot take the oath.

[Special Dispatch to the Lonisville Journal.] Richmond papers of to-day contain a letter

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.] Jackson, Miss., Oct. 5. Gen. Humphreys is elected Governor of Missippl, according to all accounts, by ten thonand majority.

to the high Court by three thensand majority.
There is considerable speculation as to Humphs' election. Humphreys was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, and not eligie to office till pardoned. It is understood that ov. Sharkey will use all his infinence to prorure his pardon. No doubt is entertained of his

As near as can be ascertained, the new Legisstare will be composed by a majority of anti-

The Times's Washington special says: An arroneous pression prevails with the public sto thus for granted by the Practice. Some estimates place them as high as twenty-five thousand. We have NEW YORK, Oct. 6. high as twenty-five thousand. We have certained, on official authority, that the numr to and including the warrants eigned this y amount to but two thousand six hundred diffy-eight. Among those pardoned is L. ppe Walker, the first rebel Secretary of War, man who gave the order to open fire npon

ort Sumpter. It is proper to state that the Cabinet decline recommend the pardon of any of the ex-pted classes, whose cases come under the inteenth exception, known as the \$20,000

cepted classes, whose cases come under the thirteenth exception, known as the \$20,000 class.

The Secretary of War has before him a communication, signed by prominent Senators and Representatives in Congress from all States, carnestly protesting against the mustering out of the twenty-four regiments of veteran reserves now in service. They ask if it is intended to reduce the troops to the necessities of a peace establishment, that the volunteer forces now scattered throughout the country and anxious to be mustered out be dispensed with first, time leaving in the service only the regular army and the veteran reserves, which, combined, amount to fifty-seven regiments. Most of these regiments need recruiting.

They also ask that permission be granted to veteran reserves to recruit their regiments up to the full number. It urged as one of the reasons for retaining these troops that most of them have received during the late war such bodily injuries as to unfit them for the ordinary business avecations; and, as they promptly and particularly volunteered to put down the rebellion at its commencement, they should be retained in the service, and especially as it is now known that a regular force will be required equal to that of the regular army and the veteran reserves combined.

Secretary Stanton holds the matter under advisement and for constitation with Gen. Grant on bia return to this city.

The bonds have been executed and approved in the following cases of newly appointed rerectivers and disbursing agents: Milton Bartour, Lacrosse, Wisconsin; James Rowe, Chillicothe, Ohic; Joseph Cushman, Olympla, Washington Territory; Wm. Boase, Indianapolia, Indiana; John Kinkwood, Little Rock, Arkanasa; Henry warren, Oregon City, Oregon. The last two ramed are designated as United States depositions.

Among those in attendance at the White fluore to-day seeking pardon were Robert Onid, mighty for the restoration of the authority of the Government over the whole country, and for the abolition of slavery.

Both resolutions were withdrawn, it being understood that a resolution of a similar character would be presented by the House of Bishops.

Rev. C. B. Lock, of Delaware, offered a resolution relative to the death of Vice-Admiral Dupont, who was a delegate from the closest

Oct. 5th, says: In regard to freedmen's sif sirs, one of the Assistant Commissioners, who has just completed a tour through Western Aisbams, reports that the negroes are in the main I ndustriously at work, but that the crops are poor, and it is thought they will not be sufficient to sustain the population.

The greater part of the inhabitants are indisposed to operate with the Freedmens' Bureau officers, and refuse to consider the results of the war as decisiva. It is declared that there is but little loyalty among the majority of the whites, and that they regard the cash of allegiance as a mockery, to be broken whenever convenient, though returned rebel soldiers are mentioned as exceptions in these respects.

The hight-house Board is constantly directing the re-establishment of the light-houses along the Fouthern coast destroyed by the rebels during the late war. Large appropriations will be required to put the coast in the condition it was in prior to 1861.

Nearly every light-house from Cape Henry down the Atlantic and Gulf coast, with the exception of a few in Florida, were destroyed by the enemy, the structures being torn town and houses broken or carried away.

The General Land Office has answered the following questions raised under the homestead law and presented for ruiling since 1862: First—Can a pre emptor file his declaratory statements upon a lract of land previously entered under the homestead law? Answer—He can if his declaratory statements are accompanied by his stilldaylt that he had actually made his settle-such and the state of the homestead claimant.

Second—Can two or more parties enter the

Scoond—Can two or more parties enter the sme tract under the homestead law? Answer—They cannot. The tract should be awarded to one applicant. If two or more apply for the ract at the same time it should be awarded to the party making the highest bid for the privi-lege of making the entry, and the sum thus bid should be credited to the United States in the turns as an excess with a memorandum of

e facts. Third—Can a party enter under the home tead law a tract upon which a pre-emptor has ded his declaratory statement? Answer—He in if he files his affidavit that there is no prein the first has allowed to the same, and makes a cutry subject to the pre-emptor's claim, in the same allowed to the pre-emptor's claim, in the same allowed to the pre-emptor's claim. e such claim should be established after rice to and hearing of the parties concerned.

New York, Oct 5.

A special to the Tribune from Washington says. The proceedings of the military commission at Cincinnati, before whom 6. Saint George Grenefel was recently tried on the charges of enspiracy, in violation of the laws of war, to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, and conspiring to lay waste the city of Chicago, was promnigated by the War Department to-day. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced by the commission to be hung, but in consideration of the recommendation of the members of the court and the success of the Government in suppressing the rebellion, NEW YORK, Oct 5. the Government in suppressing the rebellion, resident Johnson commuted the sentence to aprisonment at hard labor for life at the Dry

Tortugas.

New York, Oct. 6.

The Herald's Florence, Italy, correspondent tives an account of some mysterious communications and interviews which have lately been

gives an account or some mysterious communications and interviews which have lately been passing between the Emperor Louis Napoleon and King Views Emmanuel, which are supposed to be the strainer of the recognition of the Kingdom of Jy by Austria, the settlement of the Roman difficulty, and the shearing of the Pope of his temporal power.

Agreet mass meeting of negro freedmen was held in Edgefield yesterday, over six thousand being present. An address was made by Brig.

Gen. Fisk. He rejoiced that the negroes of Tannessee were free as God intended them to be and that they must prove themselves entimely the bleesing of freedom by industry, some the bleesing of freedom by industry, so the bleesing of the bleesing of fre

New York, Oct. 6.

New York, Oct

South.

New York, Oct. 6.

Judge J. D. Caton, in a note to the Associated Press, dated in this city to-day, says that in seference to the reported conversation between Gen. Grant and himself upon Mexican affairs, that Mr. Smith certainly misunderstood him, if his version of the conversation is correctly reported.

udge Caton says he was never on a train from Cincianati with Gen. Grant, to his knowledge, but that he did once have a casual conversation with that officer, in which Mexico was alluded to. In that conversation General to the purpose the Government to interfere in Mexican affairs.

The Republican's New Mer. Loris, Oct 6. right to impose the same and no more imposition on negroes through State laws or city ordinances as would be imposed on any white person committing the same offense, officers of the Barcau at Vicksburg have been instructed in no case to interfere with the civil authorities in the cischarge of their duties, and not to take the cischarge of their duties, and not to take the cischarge of their duties, and not to take the cischarge of their duties, and not to take the cischarge of their duties, and not to take the cischarge of their duties, and not to take the cischarge of their duties, and not to take the cischarge of their duties, and not to take the cischarge of their duties, and not to take the cischarge of their duties, and not to take the cischarge of the cischarge of their duties, and not to take the cischarge of the cischar

CHICAGO, October 6.

In the United States District Court to-day is seen and Drummond decided that in isconsin and Illinois a married woman may e other persons, her husband included, in her name, to recover her own estate.

M. Felker, recently arrested here and taken Ohio, charged with complicity in the default. In the United States District Court to-day udges Davis and Drummond decided that in sue other persons, her husband included, in her

own name, to recover her own estate. 8. M. Felker, recently arrested here and taken o Ohio, charged with complicity in the default sixty thousand dollars in Government bonds at Westfield, Ohio, has returned home. He proved o be an industrious detective on the track of

or involuntary servitade in North Carolina, and the Board of Foreign Missions closed their about to-day, after an interesting session, to meet at Pittefield, Mass., on the third Wednesmeet at Pittefield, Ma eet at Pittefield, Mass., on the third Wednesday in September, next year. The attendance has been large throughout.

Senator Ramsay, of Minnesota, Ex-Governo andall, and Major-General Hurlbut were here General Sherman addressed a large railroad eeling at DesMoines last night, and had a brilliant reception to-day. The St. Louis Common Conneil left for home

The Convention re-assembled at ten o'clock.

or. Higbee stated that two deputies from Tenessee were present, but, owing to the absence that diocese, were unable to present certifiates. He moved that the names of the seec deputies be placed on the roil, which

was carried.

The Committee on Canons, appointed yester-

The Committee on Canons, appointed yesterday, reported in favor of the adoption of a new cation prohibiting cleasymen of the Frotestant Episcopal Church from entering the military or naval service of the United States except in the capacity of chaptains, or to enter any military or naval school except as chaplains or professors of instruction.

A message was received from the Honse of Bishope enclosing an address from the Episcopal Church in Canada to the Convention of Ciergleal delegates of the United States.

Rev. Dr. Berlin, of Canada, was presented to the Convention and made a few remarks. He is the well known antbor of the Catechism bearing his name, and visits Philadelphia as the bester of the address above mentioned.

Rev. Tulford, Lord Bishop of Canada, made a few remarks in relation to the connection between the Church in England and America.

The question was discussed of altering the canon which allows the Bishop to distribute Easter alms.

Easter alms,
A motion to re-commit the question with in Rev. Dr. Commins then rose and offered the

subject.

Rev. Dr. Cummins then rose and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House offers its profound gratitude to God that we have among us our brethren from the dioceses of Texas, North Corolina, and Tennessee; that we recognize their presence in our midst as a token and pledge of the future entire restoration of the union of the Church throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Judge Spaulding, of Ohio, hoped the resolution would not pass. He was glad to receive the brethren of the South, but was opposed to sitting down in humiliation to meet them. He was glad to see them, but considered the passage of such a resolution a premium for rebellion. He was opposed to it.

Mr. Yarneli, of Punnsylvania, moved to lay the matter on the table.

The motion was lost—yeas 44, nays 40.

Dr. How said the resolution would pass the house by a large majority. He abhorred slavery, and was pained at the degraded condition in which the colored people were kept at the

atriots, we ought to remember how large a art of the Eoiscopal Church is implicated at he Sonth. It we can hold out the olive branch our brethren of the Sonth, we ought to do He welcomed our brethren of North Caroand was glad to see them. Their presence laddened our hearis.
Rev. Mr. Cummins trusted that when the resdution was offered it would be passed without
lebate, and in the spirit which had been ex-

I, Charles J. P. Dimitry, hereby give my parole of honor that I will not leave the city of Richmond without permission of Major-General Terry, commanding the Department of Virginla, or his successor in office; and that while this parole is hinding I will not criticise, write, sed by the last speaker. Dr. Howe urged the passage of the resolution.
The resolution was then pasced.
The question of the provincial organization of i cceses was then called up.

Mr. Ruggles moved to refer the question to the Committee on Canons.

Dr. Vinton suggested that the matter be recred to a committee of one from each diocese.

Rev. Dr. Wharton declined to accept the innerdment, as he believed a committee of nine country to the country of the c in this State,

[Signed]

Wilness: L. Herisradt, Second Lieutenant

20th N. Y. S. M.

New York, Oct. 7.

for having alded him in his effort to escape.

New Obleans, Oct. 4.

Matamoras advices say that Cortinas's, Canales's, and Escovede's combined forces are marching on Matamoras with 1,200 Liberals, robbing and plandering the whole country. Capt. Ney's cavairy are operating between Matamoras and Monterey. 900 Belgians and Mexicans defeated 3,500 Belgians near Earomaro, State of Mioheacan, on the 17th of July, capturing 170 prisoners, 600 stand of arms, and 6 pieces of artillery.

Washington, Oct. 3.

Matthew Galloway, the postmaster at Memphis and editor of the Memphis Avalanche when the war broke ont, had an interview with the President to-day, and has received full pardon. The President has directed the removal of W. O Russell, postmaster at Davenport, Iowa, and appointed Gen. Sannders instead.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, has arrived in town.

in town.

Major-General Blair returned from St. Louis
this morning.
Receipts from internal revenue on Thursday
were \$1,651,117. WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

Semi-efficial news is received to-day from the state of Chihushna, Mexico. Gen. Uillgga (Re-nublican) atracked and took possession, in luguet, of the City of Paral, defended by the rench. He inflicted great loss on the enemy, he Republican Gen. Mejla was killed in the attle. The French were coldivreceived in the ity of Chihuahua. Gen. Bruevoct circulated proclamation, printed in the City of Maxico, tating that he had been welcomed by the peolarical control of the cont The next day; however, he declared maral-law in the State.

Maximilian's proclamation of the 3d of Sepmeer is said practically to re-establish slavery Mexico. He calls the slaves working men In MCRO. He cause the staves working men and their masters patrons. Gen. G. B. Humphreys, it is understood, was pardoned to-day by the President. This will render him eligible to the Governorship of Mis-sissippi, to which office he will probably be

Walter Leonox, formerly Mayor of Washington, has, after confinement of 21 months, barn released from Fort McHenry. He left this city at the outbreak of the civil war, but was subsequently arrested in Baltimore and imprisoned as a love on charge of being a rebel emisary. Washington, Oct. 6. Washington, Oct. 6.
The President this evening received the following dispatch from Gov. Holden:

RALEIGH, Oct. 6. To the President of the United States: To the President of the United States:

Size: The convention has just passed the following by a unanimous vote:

"That the ordinance of the convention of the State of North Carolina ratified on the 21st of November, 1859, which adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States, and all acts, abstracts, and parts of acts of the General Assembly ratifying and adopted amendments to the said Constitution, are now and all times, since the saloption and ratification thereof, have been in full force and effect, notwithstanding the supposed ordinance of May 20th, 1861, declaring the same to be repealed, rescinded, and abrogated; and said supposed ordinance is now and all times has been nnil and void."

The Convention will dispose of the slavery question to morrow. The State election will be fixed for the first Thursday of November.

Very respectfully.

Very respectfully,
W. W. HOLDEN,

the table of the transfer of t selected the New 10th News and Brooklyn Eagle?
Arewer—I had never heard the character of the News for loyalty, and I consider the Eagle a first-rate Democratic paper.
Mr. Schade again objected to the question of

Miss Mary Rawson testified that she lived near Andersonville, and frequently carried for to one of the Union prisoners. Wertz had new reinsed her any privilege she asked of his She never heard of Wertz treating anybody an unkind were common with other States, the protection of just laws under the Constitution of our fathers, I take it for granted you will insert in the Con-stitution a provision forever abolishing slavery

ary servitude in North Carolina, and

don is believed to be donbtful. The office of Provosi Marshal in Washington

The other of Provos Jarkens in Washington was abolished to-day.

Previdence, R. I., Oct. C.

Detectives have arrested four men in this city for having passed counterfelt United States currency, and a large quantity of the spurious money has been recovered, including \$100s, \$50c. \$45. and 50 cent aris.

\$20s, \$1s, and 50 cent scrip.

The commandant at the Navy-vard here, in accordance with orders from the Navy Department, has issued an order prohibiting the collection of funds from the workmen for political purposes; also against the employment of any men about the yard for party electioneering.

Mr Dimintry, one of the celibras of the Richmond Bulletin, has been released from arrest.

[Special Dispatch to the Lear ville Journal.]

The case of Champ Ferguson, the notoriou

guerrilla, has been referred by General Stone-man to the anthorities at Washington, in ac-

cordance with orders from President Johnson

All negro troops have been withdrawn from

East Tennessee, with the exception of one com-

pany, which is guarding stores, and have not

The testimony for the prosecution in the

NASHVILLE, Oct. G.

20s, \$1s, and 50 cent scrip.

to General Thomas.

the following parole:

OFFICE COMMANDANT OF PRISONS, LIBBY PRISON, Oct. 5, 1865.

or publish anything concerning the administra-tion of the Government of the United States. This parole to be binding until canceled by the bighest military authority existing at the time in this State.

due time
Private information is said to have been re-

Before the Wertz Comulesion Augustns Neych, of the 88th Pennsylvania cavairy, testi

Captain Wertz was sick in August for a month

He never heard or saw Westz shoot or injure a

M. S. Harris, of the 5th New York cavalry

letters.
Mr. Schade interfered, and said that he found
the New York Daily News a loyal paper,
and did not know why it should be called dis-

loval.

Col. Chipman replied, he was very well aware why Mr. Schade did not see it.

Mesers, Schade and Baker objected to the way cross examination of their witnesses was incted.

Col. Chipman explained his course.
The Court did not sustain the objection.
Cross examination of witness resumed.—He said he saw Benj. Wood, proprietor of the Dally News, twice in his office: he went to him to make a correction in his letter. He did not know how he came to be subpœused.

Question.—Do you think it remarkable you selected the New York News and Brooklyn Eagle?

He was taken prisoner to Ander

WASEINGTON, Oct. 6.

ceived by certain partles announcing positivel the election of B. G. Humphreys, a rebel Brig adicr General, as Governor of Mississippi

een replaced by white troops.

Cranc case commences to-morrow.

She never heard of Wertz treating anybody in an unkind way.

Mr. Doucan, a minister of the Gospel, testifed that in Angust, 1863, he preached to the prisoners. He obtained a pass from Wertz to go in at will. Witness also visited Andersonville in the following February.

Cross-examined by Col. Chipman—When the State of Tennessee went out of the Union he was identified with the act. He went with his state. He was a man of one work—preaching the Gospel everywhere. He never thought religion should be mixed with politics.

Col. Chipman asked a question.

The Rev. gentleman asked—Is that a proper question?

NEW YORK Oct. C. The Conrt overrnled the objection of Mr. Ba-er, when Col. Chipman asked: "Did you ever ske the oath of loyalty to the Confederate The Pest's Washington special says: Garrett axis to-day headed arother Kentucky delegation to urge the removal of General Palmer from command in that State. Witness—I did not.
Other witnesses were examined, and then the
Court adjourned.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, October 7. A brief session of the cabinet was held to The ex-rebel Gen. Inboden is here. His par-

NAVY DEPARTMENT, October 7.

Applications to fill the position of master workman in any of the navy-wards will hereafter be addressed to the Chief of Bnrean of yards and docks, stating the name, age, and residence of the applicant, with a testimonial as to his character, profeedonal skill and competency, and physical ability. Whenever a weaney shall occur in the office of master, a board will be convened at the navy-yard where such vacancy occurs, nuder the direction of Secretary of the Navy, and a selection will be made from the qualified candidates who have passed a satisfactory examination. The selection of master workmen will hereafter be made irrespective of locality, no district or State being entitled to locality, no district or State being entitled preference for these positions.

(digned)

GIDEON WELLS,

preference for these positions.

(Signed)

GIDEON WELLS,
Secretary of the Navy.

New York, Oct. 8.

A morning paper has the following Washington special: Reports are in circulation here to the effect that the Cabinet has determined after a full consultation to sustain the President in sending a fleet and some troops to San Domingo to put a stop to the cruel war now raging between the negroes in that beautiful Island. Geffrard's government is represented here, and more recently a representative from the insurgent chief has also made his appearance. From the representation made by both sides, President Johnson is satisfied that something ought to be done to check the flow of blood uselessly shed. The expedition consists of four war steamers, ten transports, and five thousand troops. Geffrard is said to be willing to accept American protection.

Cranc case commences to-morrow.

Natv York, Oct. 7.

A special to the Times, dated Washington, October 6th, says: Among the watch-and-wait company at the White House for the past three days was R. Barnwell Rhett, of the Charleston Mercury, son of Hon. R. Rhett. Mr. R. finally got an audience with the Posident, and, with the assumption of great it Tortance, profiered his advice to Mr. Johnson as to the policy that should be pursued toward the South, and more especially South Carolina.

Mr. Rhett then visited the Freedmen's Bureau, and stated to General Howard that his family had some negroes, several hundred in all, in Alabama, for whom he wanted an order of transportation that they might be brought at the Government's expense to South Carolina, where it appears these negroes belong, and whence they were hurried by their owners with General Sherman arrived in Savannah and was threatening the liberation of slaves under the military occupation.

Mr. Rhett made this abourd demand in such an arrogant and impondent manner that Gen. Howard was compelled to order a guard to eject the offender, but Rhett vamesed before the orfere could be executed.

The Times's Richmond correspondence has the following: Mr. C. J. P. Pennitry, who was arrested and consigned to the city jail last Saturdsy for an offensive article in the Commercial Bullelin, has been released to-night on signing the following parole: American protection.

Mrs. Ingraham, sister to the ex-rebel General

E. Lee, made her appearance at the Provest Marchal's cflice to-day, and asked permission to take the oath of allegiance, which was administered by the Provost Marshal. The rebel General Peck was also seeking pardon to-day. The Times's London letter of Sept. 27 has the ollowing in relation to the Fenian excitement some fifty arrests have made in Dablin, nearly Icotowing in relation to the Fenian excitement: Some fifty arrests have made in Dablin, nearly as many in Cork, and a few in Liverpool and some of the mannfacturing towns, Lancaster among the rest. A few Irish-Americana have been arrested, and for others rewards of £200 and £300 are offered. One Mnrphy, from Boston, on being arrested, said he should represent his case to Mr. Seward. On the mere mention of that name he was set free by the autorities at Dublin Casile. The panic at Cork and other towns in the Southwest has not diminished. There have been runs npon local banks. Steamers and passengers and haggage have been searched for documents, &c. A gnoboat is cruling off Cork harbor to intercept the Yankee ship which is said to be on the way to Ireland with arms for the Fenians. Two officers of the Cork garrison have been arrested, and there are rumors that a considerable portion of the garrison are sworn Fenians.

A notable feature of the affair is the humble rank of those who have been arrested. They are generally tradesmen, clerks, clitzens, etc. I he most considerable prisoners in Dablin are tailors.

The chief informer against the Fanians are

The chief informer against the Fenisus appears to have been one who had been advanced to the grade of Colonel in the great Fenian army, but having no pay, rations, or forage, suitable to his rank, had been suffered to go to the work-house. This unfortunate dignitary, brooding over his wrongs, concluded that low treason to his associates would be more profitable than high treason against our soverein leole than high treason against our sovereign la ly the Queen, and sold them to Sir Robert at th

The informer, who has the credit of being the The informer, who has the credit of being the first to betray the Feniana, Is said to have bear a violent Orangeman, who went to Cork and pretended to become a Catholic and very particultic. Unless the ship loaded with American Fenians with arms and snpplies, which is well on the way, succeeds in landing in spite of the ironclade and gunboats on the Irish coast, we shall not hear much more of the Fenian organization in Ireland. Two or three hundred will be arrested, and of these a dozen or more will be tried for treason and tentenced to penal servitude as mild examples. Even these will soon be pardoned.

The Tribune to-morrow will publish a letter

forced to a committee of one from each diocese. Rev. Dr. Wharton declined to accept the sunctiment, as he believed a committee of nine would be as fully competent to attend to the diocese of the whole country.

Dr. Mason remarked that the committee could only consider the subject and report to the Convention; no definite action could be taken by the construction; no definite action could be taken by the construction; no definite action could be taken by the construction; no definite action could be taken by the construction.

Dr. Mason, of Maryland, moved that the report of the committee be made at the next Convention.

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Dr. Mason of Maryland, moved that the report of the committee of the season was occupied in discussing the proposed new canon relative to vice except as chapitains.

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The relation of the season was occupied in discussing the proposed new canon relative to vice except as chapitains.

The relation of the season was occupied in the season of the seaso

Detectives are digging away at the one nua-dred dollar compound interest note counterfeit-it g case. It is understood that a large amount of conclusive evidence has been unearthed in different parts of the country, and that several persons have been arrested or put under surveil-iauce in accordance with it. The whole story of that wonderful transaction will transpire in due time. imself in one of the coal-hunkers of the teamer Thomas Scott. When he was found o be missing, a most thorough search of the teamer was made to find him, and the search was very nearly abandoned, and the idea of his concealment on it given up, when an officer who was assisting in the search thrust the point of his sword into the Doctor's face, canning him the election of B. G. Humphreys, a rebel Brigadicr General, as Governor of Mississippi.
Tricre is some speculation as to his eligibility.
The assertion that he is unparloned may prove
untrue. Sonthern men here say that he certainly applied for pardon, that he was recommended for Executive clemency by Governor
Sharkey, and that he would scarcely presume to
solicit the suffrage of the Siste without an intimation that it would be forthcoming in the
event of his election. If he has it not already
in his pecket, his canvass for Governor has
been made with the knowledge and consent of
the Government authorities, if not at their instigation. As a corollary, his pardon is certain.
Mr. Homphreys was expelled from West
Point by a court martial in 1327, before graduating.

of his sword into the Doctor's face, causing his ciry out, and thereby make known his place of especialment. The Doctor lay wholly his nader the coal, except a portion of his face On his discovery, he was taken back to prison and put at hard labor, which occuprition he likely to follow for some time. The Quarter master on the Thomas Scott was subsequently arrested on the charge of complicity in the alfair. COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Oc. 6, 1365.

CATERS DECIDID.

CATERS DECIDID.

Stickell vs. Bernett, &c., Madison: affirmed.

Junn, &c., vs. Dunr., &c., Harrison: affirmed.

arnett & Joses vs. Finnell, &c., Owen: reversed. OEDERS. vs. Graham, Marion; response to petitle

man.

Cross-examined by Colonel Chipman—Witness was the hostier of Wertz, and obtained a place outside the stockade because there was not enough to eat; the stockade drew clothing; he knew Wertz was sick in August, because he heard so; Wertz would curse a man for nothing at all, and would sometimes pull fellows along roughly. 'codford;
A. J. Roberts vs. same, Woodford;
Themas's administrator vs. O'Hara's executor, Gran
Northert vs. Sterman, Grant;
Aertson vs. Eve's administrator, Franklin;
Gienn vs. Book, Shelby; were continued.
Haselwood vs. Haselwood, Grant;
Carter vs. Kinslean's escentor, Grant;
O'Neal vs. Gregg, Woodford; were submitted o'included.

Court adjourned till Court in course.

roughly.

M. S. Harris, of the 5th New York cavalry, testified that he was a prisoner at Andersonville from July 29 to November 1, 1861. He was sergeant of a division. They commenced removing the dead line on the 10th of 3-ptember. About this time Wertz rodered a suiler to leave the stockade for extortion, and told the most to help themselves, reserving the vegetables for the sick. Wertz told him the camp was organized, and provisions would be more abundant and regular. Wertz also increased the rations and the supply of wood. Parties were permitted to go outside and cut and bring in wood under guard, and such as had blankets were allowed to gather pine.

There were pienty of wells in the stockade, but those who acquired them by purchase ording them kept them for their own use, but would sell a cup of water for a chew of tobacco. Witness said he had written several letters to the New York News purporting to give a statement of facts, to see justice done.

Question. Do yon not know that paper was in sympathy with the rebellion?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Didn't you know it was called a copper-head?

Answer. I did not know it when I wrote the letters.

Mr. Schade interfered, and said that he found rect.

3. Where a case is decided within fifteen juridle

WARM WEATHER AND ITS EFFECTS—Many people, especially ladles, complain at this season of the year of general weakness or debility. The use of Speer's Sambnrag Port wine prevents this. The wine is said to have a most wonderful effect in giving strength, vigor, and tone to the whole system. It is extensively used by ladles nursing or about to nurse intants. The wine is not a manufactured article, as no water, sugar, or liquor is added to it.

R. A. Robinson & Co., agents. 07 dl&w1

MARRIED. On September 28th, by Rev. J. H. Linn, O. on to Miss Williametra Martin, all October 4, at the residence of the Rev. B. F. Biggs, by the Rev. W. D. Symmington, Capt. E. F. Tucker to Miss George Ann Wheat, all of Greensburg. Kv.

DIED. At West Point, Ky., on the 29th of September, 1965 f pneumonia, Joseph B. Tomlinson, aged 48 years

At his reald-nee on the morning of the 4th of October 4 o'clock, John R. Emmir, in the 3oth year of his As 4% c'cleck this morning (Wednesday) at his residence on the Oblo river, four miles above the city, Mr. HERMANN STIER, in the Seth year of his age.

In Jeffersonville, on Wednesday evening at 4 o'clock, James Walter Howard, aged the years, som of John C. and Kale L. Howard. C. and Kaie L. Howard.

On the morning of the 6th Inst., Simeox G. Ruckan aged 24 years.

Onlife rith, still & clock A. M., of congestive chill, WM, Coulean, aged 51 years.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. Ovvice of the Louisville Journal, Saturday Evaning, October 7, 1895. vis in more active demand; the rate, however nains unchanged. Capital continues ample an

ret-class paper is readily taken at 9 per cent.

Exchange is not so plenly, buying at par to 1-10 pre-nium and selling at 1/6 1/6 premium.

Monday gold opened at 144's, advanced to 144's, and closed at 144's. Tuerday opened at 144's, advanced to 144%, and closed at 144%; Wednesday opened at 144% advanced to 145%, and closed at 144%; Thursday opened at 146%, advanced to 147%, and closed at 146%; Friday opened at 148, advanced to 145%, touched 149, declined o 1467a, and closed at 146%; to-day opened at 146%, advanced to 146%, then to 146%, and closed at 146%. vanced to 149/3, then to 149/3, and closed at 149/3.

The New York bank statement for the week, as sompared with the preceding returns, shows an increase of \$5,98,186 in loans and discounts, \$3.508,917 in legal tenders, \$1,300,929 in circulation, \$5,508,937 in net deposits, and a decrease of \$578,589 in specie. ng, which are offered at 6 cents gross. The Louisville

The payment of November coupons in gold on Friday, at the office of the United States Amistant Treasurer in Philadelphia, amounted to fifty three thousand dollars. The entire payments on the same account at New York up to the close of business on Thursday, that is for four days, was about eight hundred and fifty thousand del-lars, a sum considerably smaller than the amount paid in on account of customs. It is this demand, probably, that so stiffens the gold premium, and in the hope of a further rise of gold keeps the collection of the Novembe

oupons back.

The quarterly statements of the National Banks of ur city make the following exhibit:

The quarterly statement of the Chi Banks shows the following: Capital\$5,054,780...\$ 55,220 00 Leans and discounts1,247,963 98

In the National Banks, by State authority, will be ar in the National Banks, by State authority, will be argued belore the Court of Appeals of the State of New York during its present session. Two different appeals will be beard, one from the Third and the other from the Fifth Judicial District. In the Fifth District, the Judges of the Supreme Court have manimously decided that National Bank shares are taxable; while in the Third it was decided that such sharts were exempt from taxation when the capital stock is invested in Govern meet securities. These appeals are of great importance If the Court of Appeals decides adversely to the banks hey will earry their cases up to the Supreme Court of

ions in relation to the movements of the Treasury De-cartment. We see it announced that Secretary Mc-Culloch has issued proposals for a new loan of \$50,000,000
5-20 bonds, to be paid for in compound interest notes, I
and 3 year Treasury notes, and certificates of indebtedness. The price of the bonds is fixed at 102. The New York Journal of Commerce says that in rade circles opinions differ widely as to the probable nture. The heavy imports and comparatively light ex-

orts are attracting no little attention, and the questi of exchange will become important nuless the activit in exports soon revives. It may also be a subject mports in general merchandise and dry goods, the la respecially, as the receipts are now quite large, an

Dry Goods......\$ 1,928,773 8 917,904 8 3,129,78 Gen, merchandisc.. 1,767,811 2,653,101 2,715,99 For the week.....\$ 3,606,259 \$3,571,006 \$ 5,845,78 Prev. reported.....132,777,109 173,612,493 123,829,33 Since Jan. 1.....\$136,478,395 \$177,183,499 \$144,675,131 Considerable activity has prevailed in the market, and prices have a decided upward turn, especially for breadstuff, cotton, &c. The shipments of floor South are large. Cotton shows more firmness, and prices adaced to 42@45c for middling. Our market is anvanced to suggest for manning. Our market is ap-lilly becoming a leading one for cotton, with daily re-ceipts, chiefly vie the Nashville railroad, and one house alone his been advised of the shipment of over one thou-sand bales.

Many of our manufacturers evince the true spirit by

determination to sell at the lowest possible rates.

Manufacturers here of white lead, oil, &c., have an increasing and active trade, with accumulating demands heyond their present ability to supply. Labor and sterial are both scarce which, at present are prevaand manufacturers. The stocks of cured ments are very low, and the sur

bles far inadequate to the demand, with orders received in excess of stocks on hand. The following awards were made on Tuesday by Capt Fry, of the Commissary Department:

Mitchell & Armstrong, 300 barrels, \$34-75. R. Floyd, 250 barrels, \$04-68. J. Peter & Co., 500 barrels, \$34-75. PRIMA MESS PORK.
Wilson, Eggleston, & Co., 350 barrel
Petritt & Smith, 500 barrels, \$33.
J. Peter & Co., 550 barrels, 30 75. John A. Myers, 2,000 barrels at \$8 90. J. G. Wright & Co., 750 barrels at \$8 95. J. G. Wright & Co., 500 barrels at \$2 25.

Mullholland, 75,600 pounds at \$1 00. . Smith & Holman, 30 barreis at 10%c. Emith & Holman, 30 barrois at 10%c. In the jobbing and city retail trade considerable ac-tivity prevails, with an increasing country demand. The market generally is more animated, and orders from dietant points are secunulating, principally from Nash-ville. The sales and shipments of breadstoffs, provisions, drugs, merchandise, and manufactured articles to the Southern market have been quite heavy to-day all via the Nachville Rallroad.

Manufactured articles of all kinds continue to rule high with a very active demand for iren, thaware, woodenware, &c., at full rates. Groceries are a fraction higher, with a steady country demand. Grain meets with good inquir, and wool is in fair request at a slight

advance.
The election of the Directors for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad excited considerable interest, and resulted as follows:
President-Hon, Jsmes Gnthrie. Directors on the part of the City of Louisville—H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, R. A. Robinson, W. B. Hamilton; W. B. Smith, Writer country Russell Housion, Tennessee.

This constitutes a board of good, substantial busiess men, and their antecedents warrant the expectation that the city and the State's interest, as well as the

road's, will be earefully looked after and watchfully guarded. The present tariff by the L. & N. R. R. for om this city to Atlanta. The new Nashville Railroad Directory have avowed ad-

ministic not increase and perfect at once their Southern minetic in bincrease and perfect, at once their Southern mucetions with all the roads South. The Lebacou anch is to be extended and an equitable teriff adjusted cut this point to Atlants. The Memphis and Charleson roed is now open to Corinth, and its steady progres o Stevenson, Alabama, assured. We notice among the daily exports large shipmen

of star candles from one of our factories to the Cincinnati market where prices have ruled higher for the same quality of articla than here. Complaints are of daily uterance at the high prices of fresh beef, and we have reason to believe that the hutchers are in some measure at fault. They pay 3@6c gross for cattle, equal to abou at tanh. They pay eager grows for cash, equal to about 6(3) to not. The butcher always finds ready sale for the hide and tallow, which is invariably regarded as clear profit on the slanghtered animal. The present gate for green hides in t@fe per pound, and rough hellow 3(3) the Now suppose the hutcher sells like "nest cuts" of beef at 15c per pound and the rough at 6(3) the, obtains full the first hellow and hea the hide and tallow clear. ce for his bullock and has the hide and tallow clear price for his bullock and any ties nice and annowable profit. We have assumed a high figure for the net weight, and the result shows a handsome profit. All can judge of the profits when the hutcher page 4-35c and retails in the market at 25-36-ye per pound.

The following table from the New York Journal of

Commerce will show the amount of commerce at that port for nine months of the present year. The receipts of dry goods for September have been nearly three time as large as for the same period of last year. The tot landed last week was over \$3,000,100 in foreign gold

value, arainst less than one million for the same week last year: ENTERED FOR DONSUMPTION. Cotal ent, for con....\$36,8%,133 840,014,625 \$43,595,5 Total ent, for con...\$35,676,183 \$40,014,625 \$43,389,570 \$198. \$19

Tot, ent. at the port \$49,232,515 \$64,709,924 \$58,510 868 From this it will be seen that the increase, as com-pared with last year, is only of a recent date, the total imported since the beginning of the year not reaching the amount reported during the first nine mouths of 1964. The amount thrown on the market, however, is greater, the balance having been taken out of bonded warehouse, being part of the import of the previous year.

The exports for the month of August as compared The exports for the month of August as compared with the same month last year were only half as large, and a great decrease will occur in the month of September. The total exports for the eight months ending August 31st, were as follows:

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Total exports.....\$147,541,197 \$152,593,411 \$113,613,95 . 113,475,099 150,471,113 99,419,907

Feathers are nominal. Western cheese is very arce; the usual October ahipments from the fentern Benerve have not yet arrived. Bread-uffer are reported quiet, notwithstanding the adance East, and the transactions to-day do not

vance East, and the transactions to-day do not exceed 750 barrel in wholesale lots at former prices. Wheat is well maintained, while oats are lower.

The oil demonstrations throughout Kentucky and along the Cumberland river in Tennesse are rapidly increasing, and we soon expect to see Kentucky and Tennessee oil a leading article of our commerce. Mr. John B. Daviez, of the Oil Valley Petroleum Company, near Ilardineburg, Breekluridge counts; informs near Ilardineburg, Breekluridge counts; informs near Ilardineburg, car llardineburg, Breckinridge county, informs that a vein of fine oil has been struck at a depth of 3 feet, which is reported to be of very superior quality Tubing, tanks, pumps, de., have been sunt to the scome of operations.

The hog-packing season is fast approaching, but as yet we have heard of no contracts or sales in this locality, One of our heaviest city packers has advices from an agent that parties in Mississippi have 8,000 hogs fasten-

Balino Twinn—Sales of twine at 25c, small lots to 5c; sewling twine 27c per ft.

Back—We quote two-bushel reamless bags at 40,90c at quality. Two-bushel gunnies at 20,90c.

Back—We control two-bushel scamless bags at 40,90c at quality. Two-bushel gunnies at 20,90c.

Back—Bushes are standing for painted: No. 1

Back—Bushes are standing for painted: No. 1

table 216. 9 dones: No. 2 318: No. 3 311. Tube. Bags—We quote two-bushel reamless has at 40,80c as to quality. Two-bushel gunnies at 20,30c.

ton for new.

BAGING AND ROFE—Sales during the week of 507
pieces at 2%@3%c, and 595 cells at 18@14%c. Small rales at 2%@3%c, and 595 cells at 18@14%c. Small rales at 2%%c3%c for bagging, and 14%@35c for rope.

Balling twine 23@25c: sewing twine 270 per D.

COTION—Quibe an active inquiry prevails. We
WEATHERS PAREE—We quote crown at 90, medium

amounted to 4,023 mms, increasing reviews. The recollection of the first process of the same period were 2,935 hbds, and the state of the same period were 2,935 hbds, and the state on hard in warehouses unsold on the list inst, was 4,940 hbds and 1,30 reviews, making a total of 4,300 hbds on hard live series of the same period which are the same period which same period were 2,935 hbds, and the series of the same period was a series of the same period was Monday—The market exhibits less frames than on this day week ago. In the breaks to-day were ten hide huying price 35c. Flaxeed \$2 00. Potatoes—In lots to 730 00 per bbl. Regs 22,246 for fresh. Brooms—Kemmon \$4,25. Shaker, best, \$3 50,675; Louisvilla take, best, \$3 50 30 dogen. Cinatos hading the price time of prices hid monday—The market exhibits less frames than on this day week ago. In the breaks to-day were then the limit at which it was efferted, and one hid brought take, best, \$3 50 dogen. Cinatos hading the rejection of prices hid monday—The market exhibits less frames than on this day week ago. In the breaks to-day were than on this day week ago. In the breaks to-day were then the summary than on this day week ago. In the breaks to-day were ten hide as well Crimon \$448; Smaker, pen, 50 3039 in Louisian the rejection of prices and were the rejection of prices and were make, best, 26 25 3 dosen. Clinesus buying at 078,70a. chide 2 hhds at \$4 3564 55, 16 at \$4635 50, 18 at \$4635

CARDILES—Sales are very large from manufacturers of oz star candles at 37c, and 13 es at 25c (no charge for list, 2 at 315, 3 t 25 % B. CORN-MEAL-We quote unbolted at \$1 10, and holted

COUNTAIN TO THE STATE OF THE ST

Sc. Therees \$1.60.

Canding—We'quote assorted at 30c and Fronch at the Fig. 1.6 at \$15,61 at \$15 tandard 24c, and other Southern makes at 33 aGic. nates. Cornet jeans with limited stocks; prices are well sustained. Cotton flannels—Heavy goods of the best makes are active at \$6,50c. Stripes and ticks remain firm, with good demand. Demins and cottonades are selling more freely. Prints have been in moderate demand at steady rates and the stocks. The moderate demand at steady rates and the stocks. The moderate desired and the stocks are the striped of the state of t Cleths have been moderately active at firm rates. Cus-slmetes in dark designs heavy makes are active at full prices at \$2 25@3 25 for all wool and silk mixtures; other grades \$1 50@1 75. Satinote are less active, but prices are unchanged. Kentucky leans—A moderate businesses doing, and prices are stoody. In linseys there is no is doing, and prices are obeedy. In lineary there is no change to note; prices range from do@Te. Financies are in steady demand for the various grades at former rates. Blankets are in better supply, and sales of desirable makes have increased. DECS AND DYES—Unusual activity has prevailed



FLOUR-The market continues firm and prices well neintained, with sales from city mills and recree of 3,550 bile during the week at prices ranging for superfine at 75 500 50, pain extra \$3.500 75, extra family \$100 0.50, and \$11.50015 for fancy brands. Sales to the ernment also of 3,250 bbls plain extra st 29 900

\$15 per bbl. Figs 45c, currants (Zante) 20c, prunes 37c, dates 25c, citron 36@40c W B. M. B. raisins 87 25, layer do \$7 75@8 \$2 box.

GLASS—We quote eard rates \$x10 at \$5 40@5 75, 10x12 at \$5 75@6, and 12x13 at \$7 29, from which a discount

of 15 Term in made in lots.

GRAIN-Prime red wheat commands \$3 65@3 10, and prime white \$2 10@2 10 per bushel, with sales of 4,100 bushels and no ew at prices ranging, at \$1 30@2 10. Sales of 1,000 bushels spring bushey from Jefferson-ville at \$1 15@1 85, and 2,000 do in the city at \$1 25@ 1 35, and sales of 200 each's barley mails at \$1.50, New corn from wagoos sells at 55@50e, and from store at 65c; old commands 50@50e. Oas range from store at 65c; the outside figure being for retail lots from store; we note sales of 150 husbels from store at 45c. Gace-FRIES-More firmores in the market, with an up-

in lois at 18%@18c%c, and 250 do onlice sugar in lots at 19%@20%c and 20%c; 225 do hard standard at 21%c, with small sales at 37%c. We quote ragoon and Carolina wan man sales as 1/4. Very close rappers and caronna rice at 116/2%. Porto Rico molance 90@1 15 for bbls: Eastern sirup at 75c@1 50 per gallon. Hildes And Tallow—Buyers are paying butchers for green hides 6@1c, and 9@9% for rough allow. . HAY-Supplies limited with large orders from Govrement contractors pouring on the market; prices rell metained; baled timothy \$16 50(215 per ton. nand for manufacturing purposes and shipment, note Kentucky rough at \$150,3100 \$1 ton.

Hors-New Eastern 70@75e; old do 45@50e IRON AND STEEL-Pig-iron \$51@61 V ton. Stone ar iron 5%@6c; charcoal bar 57%@6c, as to quality. (sizes at corresponding rates, Coopers' hosp %310%; sheet iren 7%311%;; Junista 15e; steel 35300c; steel alabs 15e; steel wings 16e; nail red (Swede) 13%c. Castings—grae bars and ordinary 6%310%c. Pulleys 10%e LUMPER—No green lumber affort in the market. LUMBER NO green lumber afost in the market, asoned in the yards finds ready sale for clear pine ards at \$70; second rate, \$55@00; third rate, \$45; common. \$55. Shingles. No. 1 plne, \$850@10; do No. 2 at \$8. do cut poplar \$4. We quote the wholesale rates for poplar first quality, at \$50; second do \$50 9 M. Pine, in the raft, all grades, from \$50@30. Culls \$15. Hemslock joists, scantling, and boards \$15@17, in the raft. Pine shingles, first and second quality, \$7, on the raft. Poplar machine cut do, on the raft, \$4. Laths, pine, \$4. Peplar do \$5. Dressod flooring retails for first-rate at \$55; second do \$75; third do \$65; common \$50. Weatherboarding retails, second-rate \$45; third do \$40; third-rate rough \$35, Itemlock joists, scantling, and boards retail at \$35. Pine shaved or nawed shingles retail at \$3 50 for first quality, and \$9 for second quality \$10. Poplar shingles retail at \$55. Pine laths retail at \$4 50; poplar do \$5. 59. con, 255, Shingles, No. 1 pine, 85 50@19; do No. 2 at

LICORICE—We quote M. F. at Me, and R. R. at Me. LIME AND CREEWY-Unchanged at \$1 75@3 for time, and \$3 75@3 \$\text{\$2} bhl for hydraulic coment, and \$6

Manada 23 1055. W not let updatance common, and we of for plaster.

LEATHER—We quote oak sole, city tan, at 44@47c; hemicek sole Se@90c; Buffale slanghter 20@40c; harness Sec; akirting 45@44c; city kip-akins 450@61 10; califakins 81 00; hridle W domen 844@84c Fromch oalf 842@40 W domen. Philadelphia calf 845@55 W dos. MACHERAL-We quote new eateh No. 1, in barrels, at 221 50@22; No. 2, large, do \$19 50; No. 2, medium, \$19 50,

and No. 3, large at \$16. Sales of kim No. 1 at \$2.26 3.15 and kim No. 2 at \$2.06, and No. 3 at \$2.50. Manufacturen Tonacco—We quote sales of black sweet at 65 3.5c. navy pounds 68 3.70, navy half pounds 68@73e; bright pounds Virginia and Ken ncky at \$1 25@1 40, medium bright pounds at

coal; oil @:@75e; tinseed #1 5%@1 60; b

sides loose at 24@24%c, and now held at 25%c packed; sales of clear ribbed sides at 25%c. Lard in tieroes De, Potatons—Northern and Nechanors in its are dail as \$2 75@3, with small raise at \$2 26.
POWDER—Sales of rifle at \$10@10 50; blasting as

18 MG9. Rags—Cotton rage we quote at 8 MG*c. Salew of 150 bags at 65c, coft woolen 5c; hard woolen is \$\vec{\pi}\$ D.

SALE—The whilesale price continues at \$0\vec{\pi}\$ for Ohio
and Kanawha per bushels to the trade.

\$TARCH—WC quote new Madisen pearl at 7c, and Spicza-Wa quote prices firm, Pepper Maste Pinesto Ste. Ginger 24@Me.

Soar—Sales of German No. 1 at 14c, and No. 2 at 13c, common at 13c, and fancy and castile at 20@Me per la, furntuses—Sales of 10 bales Great Western at at 55c, We quote Laurel Hill, Macon, Ga., standards at 34c. SHOT-Receipts fair. Sales Patent at #8 75 34. Buck

glion as the buying rates. Tinvens' Spoon—There is a fair demand, with light at \$17; roofing tim at \$17 50@30 50 \$ bom; shoot iron at

WHIDKY-Sales 192 bble raw at 32 34, 30 do new out-

We quote middling at 43,35c. Sales during the work have been 137 bales.

COTTON-VARNS—The market shows more fermeas.

We quote at 40,35c for small lots of No. 500, 53,35c for No. 200, and 34,35c for No. 200, which number is grades. The sales of leaf tobacce during the post month of the contraction of the contraction

\$1 @10 50, 5 at \$11@11 75, 9 at \$13@13 75, 9 at \$13@

morket was firm, and prices well maintained. Sales include 9 hadrs at \$469 - 95, 23 at \$569 - 95, 10 at \$469 - 95, 11 at \$469 - 95, 12 at \$769 5 at \$15@15 75, 11 at \$16@16 75, 3 at \$17@17 75, 9 at \$19 @19 75, 3 at \$19(3)19 75, 6 at \$20(4)20 75, 1 as \$22 25, 1 as

mand at steady rates, and the stocks East are reported \$7@775, 6 at \$100 95, 5 at \$100 50, 11 at \$100 10 50, 9 at mand at steady rates, and the stocks East are reported
much reduced, with Spragua's entirity closed one, for
the first time this season. Ginghams are active for the
best styles at 37% detc. De laines are relatively the
cheapest goods in the market, with good demand at firm
prices. Shawls show no particular change in prices:

Friday—The breaks to-day amounted to 183 haday. prices. Shawls show no particular change in prices; recks are good, and some styles command ready buyers. The sales of Balmoral skirts have been good, especially at \$-@8 90, 11 at \$00,0 75, 15 at \$10,310 75, 7 at \$11,3 \$11 75, 7 at \$10,619 75, 5 at \$13 35,31 75, 9 at \$14,314 75, 11 at \$15,315 75, 10 at \$16,315 75, 6 at \$17,317 75, 6 at \$15 @18 75, 8 at \$19@19 75, 5 at \$20@20 26, 3 at \$61 50@ A21 75, 3 at 800@35 75, 1 at 894 50, 1 at \$26 35. gall 75, 3 at \$200,025 75, 1 at \$254.50, 1 at \$255 75.

Saturday—The breaks amounted to Mil hids, with prices bid on 13 hids rejected. Prices were well meta-tained for all grades and the market was firm. Sales include 2 hidses at \$455, 2 at \$505.50, 71 at \$505.9 5, 15 at \$505.50, 2 at \$11@11 75, 6 at \$19@12 75, 10 at \$12@13 75, 7 at \$14@ 14 75, 10 at \$15,215 73, 9 at \$10,316 75, 6 at \$17,317 75, 2 at \$18 25,319 50, 2 at \$19,310 75, 3 at \$20, 2 at \$21,430, 3 at \$73,323 75, 1 at \$34 50; and 1 extra light manufactur-

ng leaf at \$40. LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Buntay notas - Donaldson & Brooking. ging the past week has been mostly of a good quality. nd the butchers could not fail to secure good monte for and an observed the week there were even hundred head offered at prices ranging from \$5 to \$6 50 for the best quality; first to good \$4 75 to \$5 50

and common \$5 to \$3 75.

Sheep—The number of droves on the market wont off freely and at good prices, which range from \$3.75 to \$4.75 for best quality, and common \$3.25 to \$2.50, gross

..2, 1

BOURDON BOUSE-H. P. Viemian. common cattle, and prices have declined fully 35c, whits good once are caree and very firm at former prices. Sales of the hest efferted at 5% @ Wac, fair 5% e84% common and rough 3% @ Sec. Sheep are in fair demand at 3% @ Sec for fair, 4% below for choice, and corrective and corrective states are sections.

Indiana Lands. 4,000 ACRES OF HEAVY TIMBERED, WELL-waterd, and good lands in Orango, Daviess, Washington, Martin, Duboise, Jasper, Knax, Clay, Owen,

Employment at Your Own Homes. THOUSANDS CAN REALIZE A HUNDRED DOL.
LAES weekly! No atensils required except these
found in every homehold. Profits 100 per cont. Demand steple as four. It is the greatest discovery of the
age. Full particulars cont on receipt of two stames for

FAMILY DYE COLORS.



SAVING OF SO PER CENT

To Bu

lots. In the House Mr. Heiskill holds over as Speaker. After the reading of the message both houses adjourned.

In his message Governor Brownlow terms the slose of the rebellion as a proud epoch in our lives. Tennessee and her brave soldiers and nnan admiring world. After four years of great domestic volcence, we are now cheered with the prospect of a restored public tranquillity. The machinery of civil government is working well, in two or three years the State will be herself again. Rebels should be punished. The masses should have full and free pardon, if you will, on proof of sincertity, or with punishment of five or ten years' distranchisement. The leaders are entitled to neither mercy nor forbearance. They have forfeited all claims of protoction and climenship. Who shall vote in Tennessee on future elections? I am free to admit that we have done enough for the negro; but the loyal negro is more emithe negro; but the loyal negro is more emi-neutly entitled to suffrage than disloyal white

men. Congress has no right to fix the qualifi-cations of voters within a State. The subject of segro suffrage is one for the exclusive decision of the State. I think negro suffrage is bound of follow a one of the great results of the rebellion. Negro suffrage does not imply social quality. I cannot recommend, however, imuediate extension of the franchise to the negroes for your acoption. A long and intimate acquaintance with affairs in the South has convinced the that the white and colored people cannot live together, politically or socially, as equals. All our legislation should look to a equals. All our legislation should look to a peaceable separation of the two races. Let all receive property in Texas be confiscated, and the freedmen settled there as a new nation; or let Mexico be cleaned out and used for that purpose. Maximilian's policy is but a part of the rebellion—an effort of France to flank the American Government. In short, let freedmen have all the rights of liberty, not omitting the right to settle in careta. stify in courts.

The affairs of the Bank of Tennessee are

The affairs of the Bank of Tennessee are more important than almost any matters to be considered. Over two hundred and eighly thousand dollars were embezzled by rebela. This institution is a mere wreck, and its ruins only are in the possession of the State. The bank and its branches should be at once placed in process of liquidation.

The State debt, now due, is one million two bundred and thirteen thousand seven hundred and ulneteen dollars. The people are overwhelmed with debt, and further time should be given for the redemption of lands sold for debt.
It is also suggested that such a tax be imposed upon the manufacture of ardent spirits as will amount to a probibition. The demoralising in-

President Johnson's policy is indorsed.

New York, October 2.

The Herald's Washington special says: About the middle of last month General Baker received information of a plot at Lynchburg, Va., to rob the Post Quartermaster's safe of a large amount of money it was known to contain. The case worked up, and has resulted in the arrest and incarceration in the Old Capitol Prison. last night, of Brevet Brigadier-General J. C. Bricoco, of the 109th Pennsylvania volunteers, commanding the post at Lynchburg, and A. W. Lackey, of Worcoster, Mass., formerly a sutler at that place.

a. W. Lackey, of Worcester, Mass., formerly a sutter at that place.

General Briscoe is an Irishman by birth, and has been in command of the poet at Lynchburg since Lee's surrender. Captain W. A. Alberger, son of Canal Commissioner Alberger, of New York, has been Quartermaster at Lynchburg, and had in his charge, on the 21st of September, \$120,000 in groenbacks, besides a large amount of exptured gold, coin and bullion, which had been placed in his charge for safe-keering. eping. Briscoe approached Alberger through Lackey,

Briscoe approached Alberger through Lackey, and proposed to him, as the war was about to close and none of them had made money out of it, they should make a grand haul in concert and pocket \$50,000 apiece in a fash. Alberger kept the funds in a safe which formerly belonged to a rebel officer, and this fact was to give color to the charge which was to be made, that, the ex-rebel having a duplicate key to the safe, had robbed it. Briscoe was to arrest the Quartermaster, his cleria, and half the people of Lynchburg to avert suspicion.

The General took an impression of the safe-key in wax, and Lieut. Lackey went to Philadelphia to get the key made. Alberger was octoselbly engaged in the plot, and informed the Secretary of War, and two or three of Gen. Baker's officers were sent down to Lynchburg, to arrest the guilty parties. These officers aw through the holes in the celling of the office Gen. Briscoe come in while the quartermaster and his clerky were sent to disney a serior of the safe contractions of the officers and this clerky were sent to disney a serior of the safe contractions of the officers and this clerky were sent to disney a serior of the safe.

Advices from Charleston to the 29th of Sep-Advices from Charleston to the 29th of September are received.

The South Carolina convention passed the Constitution with some slight amendments on the 26th. On the following day the convention adjourned, after passing resolutions compilmentary to Hon. D. I. Wardlow. The present Constitution gives to every white man of full age the right of voting who has been two years a circline of the State, and who is not a papper, nor a non-commissioned officer or private soldier in the army, nor seaman or marine of the mavy of the United States.

An amendment introduced by Gen. Conner confers the right to vote upon European immigrants who have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States two years previous to the day of election and have resided six mouths in the election district.

The first election for Governor and Lieutensus Governor will be held in conjunction with the elections to the General Assembly, on the third Wednesday of the present month. A request was signed by all the members of the convention to induce Colonel J. How to announce himself as a candidate.

New York, Oct. 2.

Purther details have been received respecting the war in South America. The Paragnayans were actively pushing forward, while their opponents, the Allied forces, remained motionless, but concentrated, at Concordia waiting the attack. The Brazilian fiest, on Porona river, had commenced a retrograde movement, fearing that the Paragnayans would construct batteries below so as to gain command of the river. New York, Oct. 2.

The magnitude which this struggle is assuming may be estimated from the fact that at the date of our latest advices there were 113,000 men nuder arms, 000 whom 56,000 were Para-Three American vessels were injured during the late gale at Monteveido, the bark Edith Maximilian's Concul in this city has made public a proclamation of his Government repu-diating President Juarez and all his deeds, de-claring, of course, that it will not be held re-

channe, of course, that it will not be held responsible for its contracts.

The Herald's Jackson, Miss, correspondent save: The political canvass in the State appears to have proceeded on queer issues. The anilent features of the Republican and Democratic platforms elsewhere even to be wanting in Missleslopi. The nearo comes to the surface there as elsewhere, but the people are more anxiens to make him work than to give him the right of voting. The planters fear an emigration of their colored laborers to the large towns, where more lucrative employment, they anticipate that the negro will become a vagrant, and rely on the State for support.

Accordingly they arge that an act of Con-

sident vesterday in rela-situation there. General

without taking into consideration the real decign of these European capitalists, viz: the shortening of the route to the East Indies by a grand rallroad acroes the American continent.

New York, October 2.

Colonel J. Orr has acapted the nomination for Governor of South Cartina.

The Journal of Comment has advices from Hall, the arctic explores, as the 5th of August, but expected to leave immediately after the first great snow storm occurred, probably about the middle of the present month, for the Botha Felix Penineula and King William's land. Traveling can only be successfully accomplished during the winter months when everything is theroughly frozen up. In the summer the lakes and streams are open, thus preventing the sledges from crossing. These months are taken advantage of, however, in forwarding supplies of provisions, &c.

St. Loves, October 2.

A special from Lawrence, Kansas, to the Democrateays: Colonel Sills, Superintendent of the Southern Indians, made an important treaty with the Osage Indians at their council eround, one hundred miles south of here, on Friday last. The Osages cede about one million acres of land, for which the Government pow them one hundred thousand dollare.

Archibon, Kansas, Oct. 2.

Halliday's overland mail route is entirely free from Indiane, and stages are arriving on last time, viz: six days from Colorado, eleven days from Utah, thirteen from Novada, fifteen from Idaho and Montana, and fifteen from California.

Vashinoron, Oct. 2.

Poetmaster General Dennison, during Sep-

from Itah, thirteen from Nevada, fifteen from Idaho and Mortana, and fifteen from California.

Washington, Oct. 2.

Postmaster General Dennison, during September, re-established poetal service on fifty most important routes, and re-opened 450 post offices in the Southern States.

New York, Oct. 2.

The Times to-day says: The steamers City of Boston and Erin, which sailed from this port on Saturday, are said to have taken out one million dollars of bonds for the use of the Irish republic. It is currently reported that as soon as these bonds reach Ireland matters will assume more definite forms. A proclamation, also printed here, will be spread broadcast throughout the land. Well guarded is every avenue of obtaining the document or of interfering with the plan of distribution.

It is claimed that the bonds have nearly all been subscribed for and many of them by people whom the Government least suspects. The British Government claim to have known of the shipment of these bonds, and have an agent on board the steamer in question who will at the proper time seize them and turn them over to the Government. In all probability the boat will be thoroughly searched before going into Queenstown or at least before any passengers or freight are allowed to land. Policemen are by this time stationed at Queenstown for this express purpose.

Hon. John Hogan, one of the St. Louis delegation, addressed the merchants of Beston in the Exchange there to-day on the importance of establishing more direct communication. the Itish populace was derived from Washington and may probably have been communicated to

We sincerely trust that each may prove to be the case, and now would have more reason to thank Mr. Seward for his intervention than the deluded youths who may thus have been saved from plunging into crime.

A Cork letter to the Dublin News says: From an early hour the city was in charge of a large cavalry, artillery, and constable army force, who effected several acrests. That the concavalry. artillery, and conetable army force, who effected several aerests. That the conspiracy is of a serious character the Government has been for some considerable period anthentically apprised, and that large quantities of fire arms and numbers of drilled men are daily landed, it is supposed, from America.

The authorities are fully aware that a large force of militia with four heavy guns left this morning for the western part of the country where it is expected other arrests will be made. It is rumored warrants were issued for the arrest of other parties in this city. The streets were all day patroled by policemen and the military were canfined to the barracks. Two additional regiments are expected here in the course of next week.

The Herald's Washington special says the Commercial Bulletin, published at Richmond, Va., has been suppressed by Gen. Terry for the loudpublications in its issue of Sept. 39.

Henry Conklin, of Bioomington, Illa., and H. D. Ballard, of Findlay, Ohio, have been appointed examining surgeons to the Pension Burean.

The World's special says a dispatch dated Raleigh, yesterday, says nearly all the delegates to the State Convention which meets to mor-

The world's special rays a dispatch dated Raleigh, yesterday, says nearly all the delegates to the State Convemion, which meets to morrow, have arrived, and the numest good feeling and harmony prevail. It is blieved the Convention will be able to dispose of all business brought before it and adjourn in twelve or fif-

then days.

The President was very busy to-day signing pardona. Over two thosed have been signed within the past few days. There are still several thousand requisitions before him, which will be disposed of probably before the end of another week.

The receipts from the Internal Revenue on Saturday were nearly two millions.

Saturday were nearly two millions.

A special to the Times from Washington sava:
Major-General Howard returned from his inspection tower through Virginia last evening.
He reports favorable progress being made in the improvement of the condition of the freedmen, and the aettlement of the labor question between the employer and the employed. It is Gen. Howard's intention to soon start on a more extended tour, which will embrace the entire South. Among the pardoned yesterday were Rev. N.
T Green, of Nashville, the head of the well-known Southern Methodist Book Concern, and
W. Farran his partners

T Green, of Nashville, the head of the well-known Southern Methodist Bock Concern, and W. Farran, his partner.

New York, Oct. 3.

The Herald'a City of Mexico correspondent details the recent encoses of the Imperialists in Chihuahna, Sonora, and other States. It is claimed that Pasqueiro, the Republican Governor of Sonora, after being driven out of Hermossillo, the Capitol, was pursued, lost all his war material, and had his force completely dispersed. While in Chihuahna, it is said, the Imperialists marched across the State, routing every detachment of Republicans which they met.

every detachment of Republicans which they met.

The Imperial troops, as heretofore as nounced, occupied the city of Chinnahua, on the 15th of August.

On his late visits to the interior towns Maximilian was received, it is stated, with much enthusiasem by the inhabitants; being welcomed in addresses by the clergy and working-classes. Decrees among others have been issued by the Enperor's Government, appropriating \$400,000 toward building a street railroad, proclaiming Mexico open to immigration from all countries, and establishing military colonies along the entire route between the capital and Vera Cruz. A national exhibition of the industry of the country is to be held in of the industry of the country is to be held in the city of Mexico in May next.

of the industry of the country is to be held in the city of Mexico in May next.

A special to the Times from Washington fars: A statement appeared in one of the New York papers of the 29th in substance that Major-General Falmer is to be removed from the command of the Department of Kentucky. This statement is incorrect. It is true, however, that Hon. Green Clay Smith, aided by Governor Bramlette, has made an effort to accomplish this end, and have filed statements in the War Department. Both of the gentlemen tast night disclaimed any personal objections to Governor Paimer. Governor Bramlette places his grounds for removing General Palmer npon the alleged fact that eerious opposition has been aronsed against the General which emberrasses him in the military administration if Kentneky and earlously impairs like usefulness. Governor B. expresses the hope that this change will be made, so as to secure General P. from reproach or injury, because he is too good and vaiuable aman to be injured.

Mr. Emith believed there have been grave mistakes committed by the military commander of Kentneky, of which the Union men com.

all people of color who could not obtain employment at home, and who were compelled to go elsewhere to get it; and that Gen. G. Clay Smith desires that somebody shall be placed in command in Kentucky who will recognize and enetain slavery. If slavery is to be recognized, protected, and defended in Kentucky, Mr. Smith and other triends of the system do right in asking his removal; slavery cannot recover nucler his administration; the pase system did not proceed on the idea of the absolute existence of slavery in Kentucky, but merely on the theory that there were other interests to be protected which were of paramount importance; many were abandoned by their masters, and others vpelled from their home; the Ohio river was kaded, and the colored people could not and receive the protection and employate as therefore adopted.

Auguments are under advisement by

At the result of the North tan overwhelmed Union callities the partiagns of elected over Union cauounty Chief Justice Pearounty Chief Justice Pear-

son, a radical Union man, was defeated by

son, a radical Union man, was defeated by a reconstructed secessionist. In Wake county Mr. J. L. Pennington, the editor of the Progress, strongly Union, received but 510 yotes in a poil of 2.860.

Brevet Brigadier-General Samuel Cassey, of the 4th regular infantry, and Brevet Brigadier-General Heintzelman, of the 17th regular infantry, have been ordered to their regiments. They say late likijor-Generals of voluniters.

A special to the Herald, dated Washington 2d, says: On the first of last Jannary there were 200 general hespitals in the country, with thousands of petients under treatment. At the present interest even thousand patients, and by the aid of thoroughly scientific surgical treatment, together with a liberal expenditure of money for wooden-legs, arms, and things of that sort, the Medical Department is rapidly reducing that number. No expense is spared by the Government in starting its shattered defenders in the world again as near as possible as good as new.

in the world again as near as possible as good as new.

General Sherman left St. Louis lately on a tour of inspection through his military division with a view to cutting down the forces and mustering ont as many men as the evigencies of the Indian service will permit.

It is generally believed in military circles that but a small force will be necessary to protect our northwestern frontier, and a large portion of the army concentrated there will be speedily dispensed with.

The Herald's special, dated Raleigh, 2d Inst., says: The North Carolina Reconstruction Convention met here to-day, and has organized with Edwin G. Reld as its head. Mr. Reid was Representative in the thirty-fifth Congress from this State.

The Tribune's special says: The President

Representative in the thirty-fifth Congress from this State.

The Tribune's special says: The President listened attentively to a Louislana delegation again this morning. It is understood that he is strongly disposed to set aside the Constintion of 1864, which is in some degree distasteriul to him, and to appoint a provisional Governor. But he looks with something like suspicion upon Governor Wells.

Advices from Eastern Virginia represent that those counties which have been devastated by Union and rebel armies, are rapidly recovering from the effects of military occupation.

The Herald's Havana correspondent gives a report that a party of filibasters from New York had landed at or near Tuxpan, Mexico, under Caravajoe, and had been defeated. The report was rather vague.

Montoomery, Sept. 29.

The convention to day adopted the ordinances ordering the election of State officers on the first Monday of November, legalizing the marriages of negroes, anthorizing the county commissioners to provide for indigent helpicas negroes, and directing the judicial officers to continue as agents for the Freedmen's Bareau.

The Times's Jackson correspondent asys: Governor Starkey opines that unpardoned logislators will not be eligible to seats. This will make Gen. Humphrey's gubernatorial candidate ineligible.

Montoomery, Sept. 30.

date ineligible.

Montgomery, Sept. 30.

The Convention adopted a memorial to the Precident, asking a general amnesty pardon, and also the following resolution:

Wherear, the people of Alabama have given numistakable evidence of their loyalty, we therefore request the removal of troops from our State. as a whole.

The resolution to adjourn provides that the

Convertion may be called together by the President on or before the first of September, 1866. [Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.] [special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

Nasirvitale, Oct. 3.

There is every indication of a long and stormly session of the Legislature. Stringent legislation will be proposed in regard to franchise and negro suffrage, but will be controlled by suggestions from Washington, Brownlow being in daily communication with President Johnson.

Johnson.

Government property to the amount of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be sold here during the present month. bere during the present month.

Washington, October 3.

The Wertz Military Commission re-assembled to-day.

James Thurmeger, of the 18th Veteran Reserve Corps, testified that from December 1st, 1861, to the 4th of March, 1862, he was a prisoner at Thecaloosa, Ala.

Mr. Schade said that he was going to show this witness that Wertz received at that

by this witness that Wertz received at that place \$700 or \$800 in gold from the prisoners witness being one of them, and that they were

Mr. Schade—We will have to walt till the wilnesses come.
Judge-Advocate Chipman—The Court is not responsible for the delay of witnesses. He knew from experience that the preliminary examination of witnesses could progress at the rate of twenty-five a day. Every adjournment of the court had been of as much benefit to the defense as to the prosecution. Some of the witnesses for the defense had been here more than a month, and every power which the Government possesses had been employed to enable the defendant to bring them hither. He took occasion to say that certain prities mentioned in the newspapers, meaning Gens. Lee, Johnston, and others, had not been subprensed, but he had been informed that application would be made to bring them into court.

The prosecution had been more than usually liberal, including the furnishing to the counsel for the defense of a copy of the daily records. for the defense of a copy of the daily records. There being two gentlemen engaged as connsel for the prisoner, one of them could devote his time to the preliminary examination of their wilnesser, while the other could be in constant attendance in court. The record showed that very indulgence had been granted to the countel for the prisoner, both within and outside the court.

frourt.

Mr. Schade alluded to the fact that the record r the prosecution occupied 3,589 pages, nearly 300 of which are devoted to the prosecution. was therefore necessary that the defense ould have time to make a breliminary examination of witnesses on the many points inside al members of the Commission expressed emselves to the effect that ample time had

themselves to the effect that ample time had already been given.

The court, after deliberation with closed doors, informed Mr. Schoole that they understood seventeen witnesses for the defence were now in the city, exclusive of those who had been examined and discharged. Under these circumstances, the court were of the opinion that the counsel must go on till the examination of these seventeen witnesses was exhausted: if not, the court would take the matter in their heads, and assign the Judge Advocate to the examination of them. their nears, and assign the Judge Advocate to the examination of them.

Mr. Schade remarked that he could not say anything till he consulted his colleague.

The Court—It is his duty to be here. He knows the course of business. The Court can't wait on him.

forms elsewhere seem to be wanting in Mississe slip. The negro comes to the surface there as elsewhere, but the people are more naxions to make him work than to give him the right of voling. The planters fear an emigration of their colored laborers to the large towns, where more lucrative employment can be had, and, on failing in this employment, they anticipate that the negro will become a vagrant, and rely on the State for support.

Accordingly they upper that an act of Congress should be passed to permit cotton-grow, ing States to make enth laws as will complete the negro to work for a stipulation and for a cortain length of time.

Our Jackson correspondent states that the candidates who advocate this course will undoubtedly be elected, and that no man who argued against it would have the slightest chance in the State. There is absolutely no discussion on the suffrage quection. The feeling is so strong against it that no one ventures to argue per convo.

The editor of the Missiscippian, who suggested that the Legislature was bound to admit negroe vidence in the law courts, met with such a storm of opposition that he was compelled at once to take back and eat his own words.

Reports are very prevalent of cruclius practiced on freedmen by former masters where the military are withdrawn.

New York, Oct. 2.

The World's correspondent save: General more and the commanding in Kenncky, had an inwitch the commanding in Kenncky, had an inwitch the previous the commanding in Kenncky, had an inwitch the previous the commanding in Kenncky, had an inwitch the previous the command that the contract that the contract that the proposed in the state of time.

The editor of the Missiscippian, who suggested that the Legislature was bound to admit negroe vidence in the law courts, met with such a strong had been a storm of opposition that he was compelled at once to take back and eat his own words.

Reports are very prevalent of cruclius practiced of recediment by the prevalent of cruclius practiced of recediment by the propose

arrange questions and answers of witnesses. He thought the decision of the Court to day was right. Mr. Baker—I did not hear the ruling of the Court, being absent.

Gen. Baker directed the ruling to be read for the information of Mr. Baker.

Mr. Baker said that if it come to the point, he must go on without knowing to what the witnesses would testify. He must give np the case. He had bestowed much labor npon it, and was still willing to do all in his power for his client.

and was still willing to do all in his power for his client.

After further eceversation, the room was cleared for deliberation, and when the doors were opened at fitteen minutes of the usual hour of adjournment, Gen. Wallace said: Mr. Baker, to facilitate your labors, the conrt will transact to further business to-day, and will now adjeurn until 10 o'cleck A. M. to-morrow. The ceurt accordingly adjourned.

New York October 3.

nation to guard the prisoners. The most par-barous orders are Issued by the French com-manders. One is, that every man wearing leather—and the lower class nee no other ma-terial—shall be hanged. Persecutions, banish-ments, and imprisonments show the state of society.

the 14th of Angust the Austrian garrison of Tehnacan, composed of 500 men, was at-tacked and amhibilated. The Estafette says the battle lasted two hours, when the place was parried by storm. Our losses are enormous. The Justizists captured over one hundred thousand dollars, besides levylng an impost of twelve thousand dollars more.

A Belgian detachment of one hundred and wenty men had been enotured in Allikharan twenty men had been captured in Allickhavan.
The occupation of Tehhacon had caused a
great rensation, owing to its importance, and it
was feared all the Austrian detachments on the oad would be captured.

The Liberals hold the road between Monteray nd Matamoras.
The French General Brincourt at Chihnahua

demands reinforcements, as his column was not strong enough for Negell's force. The French garrison is kept shut np in the State of Durango by the Liberal General Pat-A French column of 1,200 men are unable to A French common of 1,200 men are unable to move out of their encampment, forty miles from Tapico, as the gnerillas had captured all their males and horses.

The Liberals hold the main towns in the State of Mexico, which forms the key of the country. ne smaller of the country.

The Estaffette of the 17th confirms all this

the smaller of the country.

The Estaffette of the 17th confirms all this correspondent says.

Washington, Oct. 3.

Anthentic information has been received that His Grace Duke Gwynn, and Governor Clarke, late of Missouri, have been arrested and committed to Fort Jackson.

The Charleston Courier of September 29th publishes the complete revised Constitution of South Carolina, as adopted by the State Convention on the 2d ultimo.

The following is a summary of its provisions: Representation is placed, as heretofore, npon the joint bases of all taxes raised, whether direct or indirect, and on the number of white people in each election district. This important change, however, is made: that, whereas all lands in the State, except those in cities, were assessed under the old system according to a fixed, nnequal, and arbitrary estimate, now each will be according to the actual value of the process. each will be according to the actual vaine of the property. This is a reform which has long been needed, and is strictly founded on colonial rights. It will prove a great relief the Charles ton, which thus paid nearly one-third of the imports in the State. A Senator is assigned to each judicial district, except in the judicial dis-tilet of Charleston, which constitutes, under the present arrangement, two election districts
The city, composed of the late parishes of Si
Phillips and St. Nicholas, forms one election listrict, with two Senators; and the forme sarishes of Christ Church, St. Johns, Berkely Jumes, Goose Creek, St. Thomas, St. Denis Earlies, Societies, St. Homas, St. Denis, Sante, and Cotlon constitute another election district, under the name of the Election Dis-trict of Berkely, and entitled to one Senator. The House of Representatives remains the same, with the proviso that no one election dis-

The House of Representatives remains the same, with the proviso that no one election district shall be assigned more than twelve representatives. The quota of Charleston heretofore was twenty. In other respects the provisions on this vira voce vote had been substituted in the General Assembly for the suffrage by ballot. The effice of Governor, which has, in a measure, been nominal in its character, is invested with great power and the term extended to four years. He is to be elected by the people, and, in case of an inequality of votes, he is then to be chosen by the General Assembly. The pardoning power is committed to his exercise, but with the safe-anard that he is to report to the Legislature all cases of annesty which has been granted by him, with a full statement of his reasons therefor, in order to prevent hasty legislation. The veto power is vested in him, subject to be overruled by a majority of both branches of the General Assembly.

The Lieutenant Governor, also elected by the people, becomes, by virtne of his office, the President of the Senate, and succeeds to the chair of State in case of a vacancy.

The law is to be administered by superior and inferior Conrts, directed and established by the Legislature, the Judges of the superior Courts for four years, one of the latter to be located in four years, one of the inferior Courts for four years, one of the latter to be located in

resports, but has commenced its ravages in the interior.

The World's special says: General Butler had an interview with the President to-day, during which, it is said, he tendered his resignation. No such document has reached the Adjutant-General's office from the Executive Marsion or from the hands of Gen. Butler.

New York Oct 4

The Times's Washington special says an erroneous impression prevails as to the effect of reliving General Bragg from further service on the Wertz Military Commission. It is generally supposed that this order of the War Dapartment rakes a grave legal question as to the right of the Commission to proceed with the trial of Wertz; the question, however, has long been well settled, and the withdrawal of one NEW YORK, Oct. 4. been well settled, and the withdrawal of one member, or any number of members of a court, until the number is reduced to but three, will not vitiate the proceedings, nor prevent the remaining three or more from making up their finding and judgment.

General Slocum's resignation has been accepted by the President.

Another Kentneky delegation is coming to Washington to urge General Palmer's removal from the command of the Military Department of that State. This delegation is headed by Garrett Davis and his conferes, and are of the like lik.

Garrett Davis and his confreres, and are of the like lik.

Commissioner Edmunds, of the General Land Office, to-day decided that a pre-emptor is allowed to file his declaratory statement upon a tract of land previously entered under the homestead act, if ruch statement is accompanied by his sfildavit that he had actually made his settlement prior to the date of the homestead act. If eaks decides that two or more parties caurot enter the same tract under the said act. The tract should be awarded to the first applicant. If two or more apply for the tract at the same time, it should be awarded to the pariy making the highest bid for the privilege of making the highest bid for the privilege of making the call to the United Sistes in the returns as an excess, with a memorandom of the facts. A party can enter a tract upon which a pre-emptor has filed his affildavit, that there is no pre-emptor who had filed his declaratory ettement; if he files his affidavit that there is no pre-empton settlement on the land, and makes his entry subject to the pre-emption claim, in such case pre-emption should be reddied after notice to

on the land, and makes his entry subject to the pre-emption claim, in such case pre-emption should be established after notice to, and the herring of the parties concerned.

The internal revenue receipts to day were \$2.345,625.79.

The following ruling was this morning ordered by the Collector of Internal Revenue: That in determining the amount of taxable gross receipts for premiums and receipts ander section one hundred and five of the act of June 13, 1864, insurance companies are not allowed to deduct any amount paid them for reinsurance.

Gen. Howard will next inspect the condition of the freedmen's affairs in North Carolina, and will leave for that purpose in about a week. NEW YORK, Oct. 3. The Poet's special says: A cabinet meeting was held this morning, at which all were present except Secretary Harlan.

The State Department is informed that the cholors is rapidly decreasing in Turkey.

The President granted over two bundred pardons to-day, mostly to Georgians of no prominence.

An Alabama delegation arrived to-day to onsult on State affairs.

Twelve hundred freedmen have been sent North within a few days past. CAIRO, October 3. Over 300 bales of cotton, valued at \$300,000, were burned at Memphis on Sunday, It was owned by Hill & Clarkson, Harris & Wormly, and the United States Government. The private cotton was insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

The Persia arrived here last night with dates to September 2ith. There is nothing new regarding the Fenians. Another petty officer was arrested in the Cork garrison, but it is believed that the troops as a body are reliable, Dublin cetectives were at work in England, and had arrested two Fenians in Manchester and one in Sheffield. All were sent to Jublin. The Fenian organization in Liverpool continues active, notwithstanding the arrests.

The Mail says: The evidence is so veluminous bat an examination of the prisoners could not NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

ing out for vessels reported to have cleared from America with arms.

The Times editorially holds up the movement to contempt as ridiculously absurd and utterly insignificant in proportion, but says It is something to have it clearly shown that the American Government rejects all that participation which Irlahmen fondly expected.

The Army and Navy Gazette does not believe in the troops being injected with Fenlanism, and says they are stationed on sound military principles in the event of a rising, and number 26,000 men, besides 10,000 armed police.

The Moniterr authoritatively states that no change in members or the policy of the French Government is contemplated. Rumors are the invention of evil-disposed persons.

Attention is drawn in Paris to the fact that there are two small islands between New-

acre are two small islands between New-pordland and Ireland not marked in the pres-nt maps, but well adapted for the service of the Atlantic cable. the Atlantic cable.

The Emperor of Anstria has issued an important manifecto to his people, solemuly guaranteeing to them the right to partisipate through their representatives in the legislation and conduct of the finances.

Very latest by the Persia:

Liverpool, Sept. 23-P. M.—The steamer Caledonia, from New York, arrived at Greenock today.

donia, from New York, arrived at Greenock today.

The Liverpool Telegraph publishes a report
that the American bark Hannah, which has arrived there from Cardenas, was overhauled at
sea by an aimed screw steamer, carrying the
fenian flag. The Captain of the ship prononness the story a hoax.

The issue of £800.000 bonds by the Erie railroad company is officially aunoenced by Morgan & Co., of London. The subscription price
is 75, redeemable at par in ten years, with interest at six per cent. The bonds are convertable at any time intostocks at the owner's option.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.—By telegraph to Queenstown.—The Fenian prisoners were all remanded
yesterday at Dublin for a week. They will all
be tried together. Arreets continue. Among yesterday at Dubin for a week. They will abe tried together. Arrests continue. Among the latest are a merchant tellor in Dublin named Druffe and a stationer in Liverpool named Arch. Dracon. Treasonable arms and documents were found in both cases.

Taris. Saturday, Sept. 23d. — The Bourse closed at 68f. 42c.

The Minister of the Interior has instructed the Prefectation carefully person provincial page.

the Prefects to carefully peruse provincial pa-pers, and officially correct errors in them. perse, and officially correct errors in them.

New York, Oct. 4.

The Herald's Vera Cruz correspondent of the 21st ult. represents a terrible state of affairs in Mexico. Disorder and violence reigns supreme. The guerrillas increase in number and their depredations continue in all sections.

Some sixteen hundred additional French troops have lately arrived, and a number of negro troops are expected from Egypt. It is feared they will bring the cholera with them, and inflict a new misery on the country.

The Herald's speciel says that of the new 5.20 bonds for the conversion of certificates of indebtedness and other interest-bearing securities three denominations only will be madevize. One thousand is the only one now ready. The Pension Burean desires it to be known by applicants for pensions that it is innecessary for them to go to the expense of obtaining certificates of the less of limbs, as the Bureau has that information already.

has that information already.

The steamers Zodiac and Raleigh bring Savannah advices to the 30th ult.

The Herald says: The Georgia Union Ciub, at a meeting on the 29th, cordially indoreed the nominations of S. S. Bennet, Dr. J. Y. Clark, and A. W. Stone, delegates to the State Convention, as true and loval to the Government of the United States, and as opposed to secession under any pretext. The Chu also annonneed itself opposed to universal suffrage, and Indoreed the policy of the Washington Administration.

ration.

The Augusta Chronicle learns that a dispatch
has been received at Atlanta stating that A. H.
Stephens has been paroled, and will return The Savannah Herald quotes middling cotton at 300 de 20. The stock on hand is 4 634 bales.
The Herald's Washington special has the following: The charge in this morning's Chronicie that Green Clay Smith was in favor of recellaving the negroes of Kentucky, is exceedingly absurd to those who know his sentiments consisting the negroes of kenticety, is exceedingly absurd to those who know his sentiments and antecedents. He and his family have willingly surrendered nearly two hundred slaves, and his opposition to Gen. Palmer springs from the latter's half way manner of treating Kentucky affairs. Gen. Palmer practically declares all slaves in Kentucky free, in defiance of the State law, by granting them papers to go where they please, but in point of fact continues their enslavement by allowing the operation of State laws enacted for the protection of slavery to be enforced, and fining all persons who employ slaves without the consent of owners. In other words, Gen. Palmer gives Green Clay Smith's slaves passes to go where they please, but allows Green Clay Smith to be prosecuted for employing the slaves of others. In the late elections Gen. Palmer ordered the civil authorities to allow no rebel or disloyal person to vote, but now allows these civil efficers to be prosecuted after the prosecuting his orders. It is asserted that Palmer's interference lost the late elections.

PAILADRIPHIA, October 4.

It is established beyond a donbt that in a conversation with a distinguished person a few days since, Lient. General Grant so far varied from his customary reticence on public topics as to unreservedly express himself on the Mexican question. He declares the Government will vindicate the Monroe doctrine at an carly day, and that Meximilian must leave Mexico. It will be less expensive to 11d Mexico of an enemy than to guard our borders against him, and with our present armies it can be done. The General is of opinion that the President and the authorities at Washington hold this as a settled purpose and only await the meeting of Congress to take open ground in the matter. It is not believed France will be able to disregard European complications, present and prospectice, so PAILADELPHIA, October 4. pean complications, present and prospectice, so as to make the came of Maximilian hers. His solution of the Mexico question must be ac-cepted as one of the first coming sensations for the close of the coming year.

An easterly rain storm began this afternoon.

NAW ORLEANS, Oct. 3. The Democratic Convention organized, adopted a platform, and resolved emphatically that they approve the Johnson re-organization policy. The Government was made to be perpetuated for the exclusive political benefit of Le white race. They reco of a Convention to adopt a Constitution e pressive of the will of the people, and to pe tion Congress for compensation for losses st pressive of the will of the people, and to petition Congress for compensation for losses sustained by the emancipation policy. They advise the repeal of all laws is conflict with the Constition and laws of the United States, and earnestly appeal for general amnesty and parden and a prompt restoration of property. They invite all citizens, without distinction, to join them in opposition to the radical Republican party. in party.

The Convention, after nomlasting J. M. Wells

The Times says Brevet Haj Gen, Bluut sn ceece Conway as enperintendent of freedmen.
Mississippl election returns indicate the certain election of Gen. Humphreys as Governor by a large majority. tain election of Gen. Humphreys as Governor by a large majority.

Gen. Gregory, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas, made a speech to the negroes at Houston, assuring them their rights should be respected; they could hold property, should be respected; they could hold property and be governed by the same laws as the white. He informed them that the military compelle them to abide by their contracts, and assure them they should not be a burden to the Government. ernment.

CAIRO, Oct. 4. CARO, Oct. 4.

Nearly 1,000 bales of cotton passed here today, mostly for New Albany, Ind. The amount
of cotton burned at Memphis on Sunday was
much greater than at first reported; it is now
estimated that 3,500 bales were burned. The
DeSoto, Ætna, and New York Insurance Companies are the principal losers. NASHVILLE, Oct. 4.

There is a large and enthusiastic meeting at the court-hone to-night of the Fenian Brotherhood. Great enthusiasm is manifested. The trial of John C. Crane commenced to-day, but on account of the absence of the accused the court adjourned.

The Times learns from a person who has been interested in the projected scheme of emigration from the Southern State to Brazil that the whole project has been given np.

A five story tenament house occupied by sixteen families, on the corner of Sonth and Olive streets, was burned last night. Loss \$30,000. Insurance small.

In a sneech at Lorentzee 80,000. Infurence small.
In a speech at Lawrence, Mass, on Monday ight, Major-General Bonks said: I am here beay a poorer and purer man than when I set you four years are The Persia arrived here last night with dates to September 2ith. There is nothing new regarding the Fenians. Another petty officer was arrested in the Cork garrison, but it is believed that the troops as a body are reliable. Dublin detectives were at work in England, and had arrested two Fenians in Manchester and in the capital, and had upwards of a hundred of the most prominent residents of the city imprisoned. As Basianire has a special police force of his own, and exercises supreme power wherever he pleases, he can have persons arrested without saying a word to the Imperial authorities. This has occasioned sections difficulty between the Emperer and the Murshal, which ended, however, in the same manner as as lave other differences. The former made a trip into the cuuntry, while the latter fiberated

ing out for vessels reported to have cleared from these prisoners who could prove their inno- Rebel Colors Destroyed! these prisoners who could prove their innocence.

The Austrans have suffered a fresh defeat in
Dejaco. Three hundred of them marched
against a Republican Col. Fargaro, and were
beaten and stripped of their weapons. Another
Austrian force experienced the same fate.

On the occasion of the anuiversary of Mexican independence, on the 16th of September,
there was great alarm among the Imperialista
in Vera Cruz, in consequence of reports, which,
however, are not verified, that the Republicans
meditated an attack, and vessels of war in the
harbor were placed in readiness for action, ann
every preparation made to dire on the city.

A Washington special to the Times says: A proposition will be made to Congress immedily up a its organization to erect a fire-pro-liding for the State and War D-partments Gen. Butler has not yet resigned.

There is reason to believe the colored troops now in the Southern States will be speedily

now in the Southern States will be speedly withdrawn and mostered out of service. Upon the recommendation of General Palmer, commanding the Department of Kentncky, 4,000 coloced troops of his command will be mustered cut of service, leaving 60,000 in the service. The Tribune's special says: The President has declared within a few days that he will take no sction in the matters of the Louislana Governorehip till he receives the report from a new commissioner, who will be sent in a few days. rs. It is confidently believed by persons in high

It is confidently believed by persons in high effices that a formidable combination exists to force through Congress a bill for the partail assumption of the rebei debt.

The United States Consul at Nagsaki, Japan, informs the Navy Department that the commander of the British man-of-war, in that port on the 4th of July last, dressed his ship and fired a salute in honor of our day of independence.

fired a salute in honor of our day of independence.

Colonel Robert Johnson, son of the President, left for East Tennessee.

WAR DEFARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.

State laws with regard to apprenticeship will be regarded by this bureau, provided they do not make any distinction of color. In case they do so, the said laws applying to white children will be extended to colored. Officers of the bureau are regarded as guardians of orphan and minor freedmen within their respective districts; the principal to be adhered to in regard to pappers is that each county, parish, township, or city shall care and provide for its own poor. Vagrant laws made for free people and now in force on the stainte books of the States embraced in the operations of this bureau, will be rec ognized and extended to freedmen. Assistant Commissioners will draw up specific instructions applicable to their respective States in accordance with the foregoing principles.

(Signed)

Major-General and Commissioner.

Pittsburg, October 4.

General Grant and taff arrived this morning. The city is alive with enthusiasm—cannon booming, belis ringing, flags flying, and people shouling. It is a big thing.

The weather is cold and the river low.

WILLIAM L YANGEY .- As you enter the cemery at Montomery, and turn to the right, von ill perceive a colonnade of maple trees leading I toward a quiet glen. Beyond is a grassy knoll, and leaving this to the left you will approach a pleasant level of green award. Here you may be tempted to pau'e before a plain slab of white marble of the most humble description. It bears a single inscription, "William L. Yancev." His last words were, "Put me out of sight," and it is eaid that he was constantly multering, toward his latter end, those lines of Pope:

"Let me live nussen, unknown, And unismented let re die.
Nor mound, nor monument, nor atone, Tell where I lie."

Tell where I lie."

His death was quiet and painless, after a year of acute physicial and mental suffering. He was a strict churchmen; a man of quiet manners; a hardsome declaimer, and a fair scholar. He was never wealthy, and it is understood that he left his family without an Independence.

ne was never wealthy, and it is understood that be left his family without an Independence.

The time has come when the circumstances of his last lilness and death, with the occasion which say death convolved a frame from perfect his lith into a wreck and mere shadow, may be meritioned as a historical fact. William L. Yancey came to his end by violence. It was toward the close of the second session of the first Confederate Congress that he broke from the connecls and influence of Mr. Davis, and became, with Mr. Henry S. Foote, a leader of the opposition. Mr. Ben. Hill, a Senator from Georgia, had likewise changed his front, and war remarkable for the carnestness, personal interest, and persistency with which he santained the measures of an Administration to which his allegiance had been given but late in the day. Mr. Yancey, it will be remembered, had returned from an unsuccessful mission to Eorepe, and was representing Alabama in the Confederate Senate.

The onestin of a new was under dispussion

a said that he was coling to snow a said that he was coling to snow a short that he was coling to short the present and the said of the sa

Cciober Ist, by Roy B, H, Gottbelf, Bernard Stead-files to Miss Fannie Maas, eddet daughter of Suson Mass, Eq., all of this city. On the 2d inst, by Joseph Clement, Eq., Mr. Tuos, J. Mitculett Lto Miss Strannair Bors, all of this city. On the ?d lost., at Christ Church, by Rev. F. H. Bush nell, Gro. Richmond to Maria P. P. Watrins.

In Jeffersonville, October 2, 1865, at the residence. Dr. Beekwith, by Rev. Mr. Warren, Dr. J. J. O'REILL to Miss Sallie Maxwell, both of this city. DIED, At Jeffersontown, Jefferson county, Ky., on the 2011 uit, of whooping-cough, Gronge Enwin, infant con o James C. and Eleanor F. Harrison, aged 14 months. On Saturday morning, September 30th, at IO o'clock, Colonel O. L. Balliwis. Colont O. L. Ealtwiss.

Died. anddenly, Sept. Stib, at the residence of his son, Chas F. Stambury, Esq., in Philadeiphia, Arthur J. Stambury, Esq., in Philadeiphia, Arthur J. Stambury, Esq., on Monday afternoon, at 3 three o'clock, of heart disease, Miss Adernia McClelland, aged 30 years, 10 months, and 3 days.

At the Mammoth Cavo Hotel on the 30th September, 1855 at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes, 180mer H. Owsney, son of E. K. Owsley of the Mammoth Cavo Hotel, aged 13 years, 10 months, and 35 days.

In this city, on the 3d Lost., at 12 o'clock, M., Mr. Thomas Ernicut, aged 65 years.

At his residence, Meadowyale, Bullitt county, Kr., of

At the residence of Hamilton Ormsby, on the 2d inst.

Indiana Farms for Sale.

300 ACRES FOUR MILES FROM LOUIS

wille, New Albaur, and Chieago Kairoad

two honsee, never failing water, plenty of
her, 300 apple trees, mostly bearing, nearly 10
ce, all under fence Fries #33 per acre each.

acres, good neighbotbood, ecbools eless
try, good market for all produce. Price #32



North-east Corner of Jefferson and Third streets.

Our Twenty-Second Annual Night School WILL COMMENCE ON Monday Night, Sept. 25, 1865. THIS CLASS WILL AFFORD THOSE WHO ARE respaced during the day an opportunity to acquire a THOROUGH PRACTICAL BUSINESS AND TELE-GRAPH EDUCATION. Our Commercial Department

Is conducted spon actual, business principles. Our Teachers are passified Book-keepers and Business Men. The bundreds of persons, graduates of our school, who are now holding the best situations is the city, is proof conclusive that we offer advantages for an acquisition of a thorough practical business education, second to no other institution in the Lawed States. Our Telegraph Department. A MAN of a THOUSAND We have secured the services of one of the best and meet experienced Telegraphers in the country, who will revote his entire time to this department. Our apparatus will be complete, and extensive enough to accommodate one hundred pupils. COURSE OF STUD Book-keeping by Shade and Double Entry, as practi-ally applied to every department of Trade and Com-

merce.

Micreantile Caleniations, of every character, by the
thortest and mest approved methods.

Business Penmanskip.
Practical Telegraphins, &c. Thorough Commercial Course, about. \$50.00 the nerves, faithful for Thorough Cintee, about. \$1.00 the palms be relevantable, per mental. \$1.00 Televantable, per mental. \$1.00 Televantable for unlimited time, as per agree as it. \$20.00 the relevantable for the re

When nature or time has planted on the human head such colors as rebel against every idea of comeliness,

STANDARDS OF BEAUTY. which are produced in five minutes, without i CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYD.

Manufactured by J. Cristadoro, No. 6 Aster House, sw York. Sold by Druggists, Applied by all Hair-RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfec reparation for the hair ever offered to the public,

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGNAL COLOR. It will keep the hair from failing out. It cleanees the scalp, and makes the hair soft, lustrous ad allken. It is a sp'endid hair-dressing. No person, old or young, should fall to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE LOUISVILLE, EX.,

TREST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

Ack for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Ark for main's vegesance Schmitt Latt Benewer, and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO.,
Nashina, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by J. W. Seatow & Co., corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, and by all Druggists.

a28 d&w8m

A Physiological View of Blazringe-Contain lag nearly 302 pages and 180 fine Price and Bagraving of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatice on Self-abuse, the Deplocable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of curs, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the murried and those contemplating marriage who sutertain doubts of their physical condition. Sout free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. Lia CHOIX, No. 21 Maidon Lane, Alba-ny, N. W. Cases treated by mail as before, much diswly

Lost Friends.

TO GFORGE ELROD, JAMES MEROD, SARAH

TELROD, PETEMELHOD, or MEISHA MERICA.—
This advertisement is to request you, by the level you bear your near relative, to address a letter immediately to me, at Dalles City, Warco co., Orecom.

MISS SARAH ELROD, Dalles City, Or., Aug. 5, 1945.

DR. DAVID W. YANDELL OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE estizons of Louisville. Office and residence on the counts side of Chestnut street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, one door below Seventh. Democrat, Union Press, and Anzeiger, dail cekly, cepyone week.

A TTENTION: SOMETHING NEW! I WILLSEND A by mail, not paid, a beautiful military with twenty-four pictures of our fullon fems to cents. Agents wanted immediately. Proce to agents 33, or 31 75 per half dozum. Sond all of C. l. BRIGGS, 144 Dearborn street, Chicago, all de wilm

Cotton Farm for Sale IN JACKSON COUNTY, NORTH ALARAMA, STFU-ated 12 miles southwest of Stevenson and 6 miles certificated of the Bellefost Depto on the Memphis and Charlesion Railroad. This farm contains 3,500 acres, 1,000 acres cleared, about 1,000 acres fine tillable land not

CRAWFORD H. BARKLEY, anocessor of Barkley & Evi WILLIAM O. WATTS, late Capt, 37th Ky. Inf. Vols. H. G. DAVIS, late of Cadiz, Ky. BARKLEY, WATTS, & DAVIS. Attorneys at Law, Feal Estate and Military Claim Agents, And General Collectors.

Office No. 429 Jefferson street, 3d door abov LOUISVILLE, KY. OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED, AND CER-tificates of Non-incentedness and Back Pay ob-tained. Ordinance, Quartermassier, and Commissary Returns, Murster and Pay Rolls, Certificates, and Youch-sen made out. ra made out.

Claims for Indemnity, Extra Pay, Bounties, Back
Pay, Pensions, Prizo Mouey, Pay for Horses lost,
killed, or captured Vonchers (cornal or informal) for
quartermater Bores or Connulsary Supplies taken by
and for the use of the Army, and all Claims growing
out of the precent War, whether paid in this Department or at Weshinston. ent or at Weshington.
We will Practise Law before the Military Commisons, Courts Martial, and Civil Courts generally—give

NOW READY-AGENTS WANTED. ROBERT PUBLISHING COMPANY, AU-CERN, N. Y.

A SOUTH MENTUCKY HOME Ibe dwelling-nonce is a west-nest order, and is establing eight rooms, finished in noisen style, and is within one nolle of the town.

The farm land is detached, but distant only 200 yards from the dwelling, and fronts on the Madisonville road from the dwelling, and fronts on the Madisonville road rich the new collection of the leading into town. It repkineville is the county seat of one of the best agricultural counsies, and is the most destrable interior burners point in his State. The above property will be not dogsther or separately to sail purchasers. If not some disposed of, it will be offered at auction on Monday, the 6th day of November next.

TERMS—One-third cash, the balance in one and two years, with interest and lien.

Mr. Saznel A Means, of Hopkinsville, will show the property and give any information desired in reference

oniaville, Ky., Sept. 20, 13-3-dimeye 500 Agents Wanted, pally of by letter, F. I. PIBBLE, General Acons, 213 Fourth st., bet, Jefferson and Market a29 d&w4m

A DAY! — Agents wanted to sell a new and wonderful SEWING-MACHINE, shouly cheep one Heused. Address SHAW&CLARK Biddeford, Maine. A MONTH! - Agents wanted for a f. GAREY. Chy Bullding, Biddelord, Maine, ell ds wem

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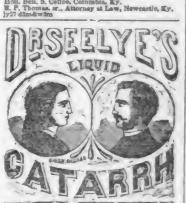
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